

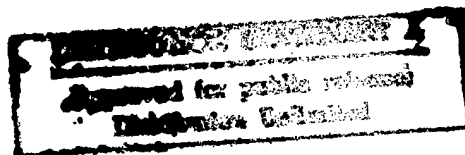
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China Report

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS



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30 DECEMBER 1986

CHINA REPORT

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

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NATIONAL POLICY AND ISSUES

GOVERNMENT TO USE FOREIGN EXPERIENCE TO ENACT ECONOMIC LAWS

HK280835 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0822 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Exchanges between Chinese and Western laws and drawing on each other's experience have become a distinguishing feature of our time. In enacting laws, China will use for reference or absorb the strong points of other countries and regions in legislation. Hong Kong's open policy, free port, and tax system can be used by China's special economic zones; its banking regulations, company law, anti-monopoly law, and relevant laws and decrees on commodity and economy can also be used for reference.

The remark was made by Gu Ming, director of the Economic Legislation Research Center of the State Council, at a meeting yesterday with Liu Gushu, general manager of the China Patent Agent (Hong Tong) Co., Ltd., and Chen Yingliang, director of the Economics and Law Publishing House.

Gu Ming said: Since the sixties, the Hong Kong economy has developed rapidly. It has numerous successful experiences which the mainland should absorb. Some of its policies, statutes, and regulations are particularly worth learning. Other laws and regulations, such as the training of competent people, consultant services, and export credit insurance, can also be selected and implemented in light of the practical conditions on the mainland. He believed that exchanges between Hong Kong and the mainland in this respect will be more frequent.

Gu Ming said: Since the implementation of the policy of opening up, China's economic growth rate has leapt to first place in the Asia and Pacific region. Eastern and Western countries are very much interested in China's achievements. The leaders of 35 countries visited China last year and there will be more this year. Meanwhile, the leading figures of the Soviet Union and East European countries have also visited China on different occasions. This shows that China's economic growth rate has become the focus of world attention. The problem now is how to speed up the pace of perfecting economic legislation relating to foreign businesses, improve the investment climate, and attract more foreign technology, capital, and managerial expertise to ensure smooth economic development. To this end, China is energetically drafting the relevant statutes and regulations, such as the bankruptcy law, the law on Sino-foreign cooperative enterprises, the law on China's special economic zone, the company law, the maritime law, China's foreign trade law, the commercial papers law, the bank law, and the customs house law. They are expected to be examined and approved next year.

NATIONAL POLICY AND ISSUES

JOURNAL ARTICLE ON REFORM OF OWNERSHIP SYSTEM

HK160541 Beijing JINGJI YANJIU in Chinese No 9, 20 Sep 86 pp 32-38

[Article by Song Yangyan [1345 7402 8827] and Wang Haidong [3769 3189 2639] of the graduate school of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "Ownership --the Difficulty of the Economic Reform and the Way Out"--written in June 1986]

[Text] Reform of the ownership system is the most difficult problem to tackle in our economic reform, and seeking a breakthrough in the reform of ownership is our only way out.

I. The Necessity and the Pressing Nature of the Reform of the Ownership System

A heated debate between two lines of thought has been going on ever since China started reforming its economic structure. One line of thought sees the ownership system as the core of the economic reform while the other is convinced that the question of ownership can be bypassed.

In order to understand the necessity of the reform of the ownership system, we must first understand the structure that our economic reform is targeted at. The target of our economic reform is fourfold. First, to effect a change in the operating mechanism. This includes two interrelated and mutually conditioning concrete goals: 1) To enlarge the decisionmaking power of enterprises; and 2) to change the management of enterprises by the state from mainly direct to mainly indirect control. Second, to put economic parameters in their proper perspectives. This includes five interrelated and mutually conditioning concrete goals: 1) Price reform; 2) wage reform; 3) tax reform; 4) interest rate reform; and 5) exchange rate reform. Third, to establish a market system and make it more perfect. This includes four interrelated and mutually conditioning specific goals: 1) The further improvement of the consumer goods market; 2) the establishment of a means of production market (which includes the material market, technology market, land market, housing market and equipment leasing market); 3) the establishment of a capital market (which includes the interbank lending market, bonds market, stock market and foreign exchange market); and 4) the establishment and perfection of a labor market. Fourth, to change the relations of

ownership. This includes three interrelated and mutually conditioning specific goals: 1) the readjustment of the ownership structure; 2) the selection of the form of ownership; and 3) the application of policies as regards ownership.

The so-called targeted structure to be achieved through economic reform is an organic entity made up of the fourfold target and each of the specific goals that are embraced in the targets at each level. Seen in terms of the targeted structure, the economic reform has not just one target but a series of targets. These targets are not arranged at random. Rather, they have their internal links which are independent of man's will.

In the targeted structure, there exist two different kinds of ties. In terms of the whole structure, there are vertical ties of dependence which extend from the top down. The target at the first level is dependent on that of the second, the target at the second level is dependent on that of the third, and the target at the third level is dependent on that of the fourth. At each level, there exist mutually regulatory lateral ties of dependence. Thus, it is necessary to pay attention to achieving a good coordination between these two aspects in the economic reform. On the one hand, we must pay attention to achieving better coordination between different targets of reform at different levels. This can directly affect the overall situation of the economic reform and may be called "general coordination" for short. On the other hand, we must pay attention to achieving better coordination between the specific goals of reform at the same level. This can directly affect local areas of the economic reform and may be called "small coordination."

The necessity of the reform of the ownership system is determined by the vertical ties of dependence between various targets of reform. A salient problem of our economic reform is the lack of coordination between the targets of reform. While problems of "small coordination" are indeed present, the most serious of our problems arise from matters of "general coordination." The following are some of the concrete manifestations:

1. The irrational nature of the economic parameters has restricted the change of operating mechanisms.

China's economic reform began with the change of economic operating mechanisms. In order to cast off the operating mechanisms of the conventional structure, the state has simplified its administrative procedures and given the enterprises a fair amount of decisionmaking power. On the other hand, it has readjusted the system of macroeconomic management and gradually reduced mandatory planning and administrative intervention in favor of guidance planning and the application of economic and legal means. However, as the operating mechanisms slowly changed, the contradiction between microeconomic flexibility and macroeconomic control grew more and more acute. The loss of macroeconomic balance at the end of 1984 was actually the produce of such a contradiction. The contradiction between microeconomic flexibility and macroeconomic control has created a real dilemma for the work of changing the operating mechanisms. What is the cause of such a contradiction? It is quite

obvious that the problem lies not in our taking the change of operating mechanisms as the primary target of reform but in our failure to pay due attention to the more profound target, that of putting the economic parameters in their proper perspectives. The rationality of the economic parameters is the decisive factor in the change of operating mechanisms. In the new mode of economic operations, economic parameters shall play a dual role: To give impetus to enterprises and ensure the full utilization and rational allocation of resources on the one hand, and to provide the state with the means of macroeconomic control with a view to ensuring the smooth realization of the objectives of macroeconomic control on the other. However, this role of economic parameters can only be realized when the economic parameters themselves can accurately reflect the supply-demand relations in the market and have embodied the principle of competition on an equal footing. Because the economic parameters afforded by the conventional structure do not measure up to the above-mentioned characteristics, contradiction arose between microeconomic flexibility and macroeconomic control once changes were made in the operating mechanisms.

2. The fact that a market system has not yet taken shape has restricted the work of putting economic parameters in their proper perspectives.

Although we have not attached sufficient importance to the work of putting economic parameters in their proper perspectives, work in this respect has in fact been going on step by step ever since the economic reform began. Examples of this include the replacement of profit delivery by tax payments, the readjustment of prices for agricultural and sideline products, the introduction of a double price for the means of production, the readjustment of interest, exchange and tax rates, the restructuring of taxation and wage reform. However, work in these respects has not produced notable results. The irrationality of economic parameters remains basically unchanged and has in fact worsened in some respects. For example, the wage reform, which was designed to change the practice of "eating from the same big pot" prevailing in the relations of the enterprises to the state and in those of the workers and staff members to their enterprises, has strengthened the tie-pulling mechanism between enterprises and between the workers and staff members themselves. While the aim of the price reform was to provide the enterprises with an external environment where they can compete with each other on an equal footing, some enterprises were able to make a fortune by cashing in on their monopoly and engaging in profiteering. The fundamental reason why economic parameters have not been put in their proper perspectives is that a complete and competitive market system has not yet taken shape. An important criterion for judging the rationality of the economic parameters is to see whether or not they can bring about the full utilization and rational allocation of resources, both of which are preconditioned by the free movement of resources. It is only within a complete and competitive market system that the free movement of resources is possible. Thus, the work of putting the economic parameters in their proper perspectives and the establishment of a market system must go hand in hand. In our actual reform, however, the latter task lagged far behind the first. Prior to the reform, China had a far from

perfect consumer goods market. Since the reform, efforts have been made to establish a means of production market, a capital market, and a labor market. However, these markets have not reached maturity and strictly speaking cannot be called markets as such. On the other hand, because the scale of these markets is too small, their functions as markets are severely restricted. Thus, a complete and competitive market system is not present at this stage, and such a market system is precisely the decisive factor in the work of putting the economic parameters in their proper perspectives.

3. The sluggish progress of the reform of the ownership system has restricted the establishment of a market system.

While our failure to attain the goal of establishing a market system has a lot to do with the fact that we have not attached sufficient importance to this target of reform, a more important reason may be the sluggish progress of the reform of the ownership system. Since the commencement of economic restructuring, we have made two accomplishments in the reform of the ownership system. First, we have readjusted the structure of ownership and relatively increased the proportions of ownership other than ownership by the whole people. Second, we have reformed the conventional system of collective ownership and turned the unitary system of collective ownership into a system of ownership which combined the interests of the collective and the individuals. What we meant by the progress of ownership being sluggish mainly refers to the sluggishness of the reform of the system of ownership by the whole people. The conventional system of ownership by the whole people is a unitary system of state ownership. Because all the resources of enterprises owned by the whole people belong to the state, the enterprises are not in a position to organize the lateral flow of resources in accordance with market needs. Thus, it is very difficult for a means of production market, capital market, or labor market to develop within the system of ownership by the whole people. And such a state of affairs has restricted the development of these markets in society as a whole. The presence of the conventional system of ownership by the whole people is the decisive factor in the establishment of a complete and competitive market system.

The situation described above has borne out the fact that the lack of coordination between the targets of reform at different levels, particularly the sluggishness of the reform of the ownership system, is the main factor restructuring the progress of our economic restructuring.

II. The Correct Direction for the Reform of the Ownership System

Ownership by the whole people should be the dominant form of ownership in the future, but this must not be the conventional form of ownership by the whole people. Thus, the issue to be addressed in finding the correct direction for the reform of ownership is how to reform the conventional system of ownership by the whole people. We can grasp the correct direction for reforming the ownership system in the following four ways:

1. The trend of development of the ownership system in the present age.

At present, a common trend is seen in the development of public as well as private ownership: The unified form of ownership is gradually giving way to a dual or even multiple form of ownership. The basic indication of this is the emergence and rapid growth of shareholding. As far as the capitalist countries are concerned, shareholding is something which has been in existence since the era of liberal capitalism. Upon entering the era of monopoly capitalism, shareholding has seen rapid development and is slowly becoming a dominant form of ownership. In the socialist countries, shareholding usually made its first appearance in the realm of external economic dealings, such as in enterprises jointly set up with domestic and foreign funds. In recent years, however, shareholding has penetrated into the domestic economic realm following the implementation of economic reforms in the socialist countries. This phenomenon is particularly evident in our country and has demonstrated its great vitality before other forms of ownership. Why is it that the share system has appeared at this particular time? We have to seek our answer from the characteristics of the modern productive forces. Modern productive forces have two special features: 1) The scale of investment is ever growing. Some people think that the trend of development of modern productive forces is toward smaller enterprises. This is not an all-round view. True, there is a tendency toward more compact scales in certain trades, but for the leading sectors or the majority of trades, the basic trend is still one of extensive operation. 2) The risks of investment are ever increasing. There are two basic reasons for the continuous increase of investment risks, the first being the rapid advancement of technology and the second being the rapid changes in demand. These two special features of modern productive forces are bound to result in the diversification of the investment body. Shareholding is a form of ownership which meets the needs of the objective trend of the diversification of the investment body. The emergence of the share system is independent of any given social system, but as social systems differ, so do the directions of development of the share system. In the capitalist countries, the share system mainly develops along the direction of private shareholding; in the socialist countries, it mainly develops in the direction of public shareholding.

2. The intrinsic contradiction of the conventional system of ownership by the whole people.

The conventional system of ownership by the whole people is a unitary form of state ownership. This is something decided by the historical process of the formation of enterprises owned by the whole people. In China, enterprises owned by the whole people were in the past set up in two ways: The expropriation of capitalists by the state (including the direct expropriation of bureaucrat capital and the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce) and direct investment by the state. Regardless of how they came about, the property of enterprises owned by the whole people belongs to the state. Thus, the state naturally becomes the sole owner of enterprises owned by the whole people. As these enterprises develop further and further, the contradiction inherent in the conventional system of ownership by the whole people also grows. The conventional system of ownership by the whole people only recognizes state ownership over the property of enterprises and

does not recognize that the workers and staff members of enterprises also have a claim to this property. This is contradictory to the concept of ownership by the whole people. However, in the initial stage of the setting up of enterprises owned by the whole people, the contradiction between this concept and reality was not obvious because at that time the workers and staff members were merely the recipients, not the providers or creators, of the property of their enterprises. They did not have sufficient grounds to claim ownership of the property of enterprises. However, this situation soon underwent a great change. Marx once pointed out in "Das Kapital" that even under conditions of simple reproduction, all prepaid capital, regardless of its source, will invariably turn into accumulated capital or capitalized surplus value. These words of Marx' revealed the contradiction between the right and the source of capital which would arise in the process of capitalist reproduction. After a period of reproduction, although the right of capital still belongs to the capitalists, it is the surplus value of the hired workers that gives source to the value of capital. It is precisely on the grounds of this contradiction between the right and the source of value that the capitalist system of private ownership was negated in the past. The property of enterprises owned by the whole people will encounter the same kind of contradiction between the right and the source of value in the process of socialist reproduction. After a period of reproduction, although in terms of the right of ownership the state still owns the property of these enterprises; it is the surplus labor of the workers and staff members of these enterprises that gives source to the value of this property. Thus, the moment an enterprise owned by the whole people is set up, the contradiction between the state and the collective will grow as the enterprise develops. When this contradiction is allowed to develop to a certain extent, it will produce a crisis in the conventional system of ownership by the whole people and prompt the change of the system from a unitary system of state ownership to a dual of multiple form of ownership. It is only under this new kind of ownership by whole people that the contradiction between the right and the source of value of the property of enterprises can be resolved and the concept of ownership by the whole people become one with reality.

3. The necessary condition for enterprises owned by the whole people to assume sole responsibility for their own profit and loss.

Giving the enterprises more decisionmaking power is an important target of our economic reform, and the ultimate objective of this measure is to enable the enterprises to become commodity producers who are responsible for their own profit and loss. However, it has been borne out by practice, [as published] this cannot fundamentally resolve the problem of making enterprises assume sole responsibility for their own profit and loss. The reason for this is that our idea of enlarging the power of operation of enterprises is based on the concept of the separation of ownership from the power of operation. Because enterprises only have the power of operation and have no claims to ownership, it is not necessary, and indeed not possible, for them to bear operational risks. This is the basic reason why enterprises only assume responsibility for profit, not for loss. In order to guide the enterprises onto the path of assuming sole responsibility for their own profits and losses, we must

thoroughly modify our idea of giving the enterprises more decisionmaking power. We must enlarge the power of operation of enterprises on the basis of the redistribution of ownership so that the enterprises not only have definite power of operation but have definite claims to ownership.

4. The successful experience of rural reform.

The three points discussed above perhaps only answer in terms of theory the question of what is the correct direction for reforming the system of ownership. If we want an answer given by practice, we can find it in the successful experience we have gained in the rural reform. We were so successful in our rural reform not only because we had thoroughly negated the conventional system of collective ownership but had at the same time established a new form of ownership which combined the interests of the collective and the individuals. Under this new form of ownership, the land belongs to the collective while seeds, fertilizers and farm implements belong to the individuals. Why was it that this form of ownership was chosen? This question has to be answered with the intrinsic contradictions of the conventional system of collective ownership. At its very inception, the conventional system of collective ownership embodies the contradiction between the collective and individuals. In China's countryside, collective ownership has never existed on its own. Wherever there is collective ownership, there we can find its accompaniment--individual ownership. This phenomenon actually foreshadows the inability of the system of collective ownership to accommodate all the productive forces it will create. The development of a unified form of ownership into dual or multiple forms of ownership not only is the inevitable course of development for the conventional system of ownership by the whole people, it is also the inevitable course of development for the conventional system of collective ownership. Some people view the rural reform as a retrogression in the system of ownership. This is not correct. In a certain sense, the rural reform gives expression to the negation of negation in the course of the development of the ownership system: the unitary system of collective ownership has negated the unitary system of individual ownership, and the system of ownership which combines the interests of the collective and the individuals has negated the unitary system of collective ownership. Here, we can see the reconstruction of the system of individual ownership as described by Marx.

Once we have grasped the correct direction for reforming the system of ownership, we should not have any problem working out how we are going to reform the conventional system of ownership by the whole people. So far four basic programs have been proposed for reform of the conventional system of ownership by the whole people. They are: Contracting, leasing, reselling and shareholding. Recently the system of responsibility for assets has been put forward. We think that the last mentioned is nothing new and can be considered a special form of contracting, that is, assets contracting.

Among the four programs mentioned above, the first two do not involve the redistribution of ownership and only require some modifications in the way the conventional system of ownership by the whole people operates. Strictly

speaking, they do not fall into the category of reform of the ownership system. The last two programs put forward two options for the reform of ownership or the redistribution of ownership: One is to cause the state to lose its ownership through reselling; the other is to diversify state ownership. Although many minor points of the last two programs are still open to question, on the whole, the third program can be taken as the basic concept for the reform of ownership in some of the small state enterprises, while the fourth program can be taken as the basic concept for the reform of ownership in large and medium-sized state enterprises. Since the reform of ownership in large and medium-sized state enterprises has greater significance than the reform of ownership in small state enterprises, we will concentrate our discussion on the fourth program in the following paragraph.

On the question of whether or not large and medium-sized state enterprises should practice the share system, we give a positive answer because 1) shareholding meets the needs of the present-day trend of development; 2) shareholding can resolve the intrinsic contradiction of the conventional system of ownership by the whole people; 3) shareholding can create the necessary condition for enterprises owned by the whole people to assume sole responsibility for their own profits and losses; and 4) the rural reform has given testimony to the significance of shareholding. Under the system of shares, the nature of enterprises owned by the whole people is determined not so much by whether or not shares owned by the state constitute the main body, but by how shares owned by the state are organically combined with other shares so that the interests of the state, the collective and the individuals can fully be realized. Even if shares owned by the state do constitute the main body because ownership of property in an enterprise is diversified, there is bound to be fundamental differences between shareholding and the system of state ownership previously practiced. The most obvious difference is that the state can no longer carry out administrative intervention as it pleases. When the state does find it necessary to exert its influence on an enterprise, it will have to take into account the complicated relations in regard to property and be restricted by these relations.

III. The Transitional Form of the Ownership System

The success or otherwise of all programs for the reform of the ownership system depends, in the final analysis, on whether or not they can provide a transitional form for the realization of the ultimate goal of the ownership reform which people find acceptable in practice.

The switch to shareholding being the correct direction for the reform of the ownership system in large and medium-sized enterprises, how are we going to make the transition from the unitary system of state ownership to shareholding where different economic sectors coexist?

In theory, the intrinsic contradiction of the conventional system of ownership by the whole people, that is, the contradiction between the state and the collective, has its roots in the contradiction between the concept of ownership by the whole people and reality. In practice, however, it has its roots in

the contradiction between the right of property ownership and the source of value. The conventional system of ownership by the whole people attempts to resolve the contradiction between the state and the collective through certain concessions on the part of the state in the distribution of profits: provisions are made for enterprises to set aside a portion of their total profits as their own funds. In this way, there exists by the side of purely state-owned property something of a different nature--collective property. The unitary system of state ownership has in fact changed into a system of state ownership with collective ownership as its accompaniment.

However, the appearance of enterprises' own funds has not resolved the contradiction between the state and the collective. It has only provided this contradiction with a new form of expression. Although the state has already made the provision that ownership of retained funds belongs to the enterprises, it has not been further specified that fixed assets acquired by the enterprises through reinvesting their own funds also belong to these enterprises. Thus, contradiction arises between the money and material forms of enterprises' own funds. In money form, own funds constitute legal collective property. In material form, meaning fixed assets, they are still considered state property. Thus, enterprises reinvesting their own funds are faced with this threat: once their own funds change from money into the material form, the collective property of the enterprise may be taken possession of by the state without compensation. For this reason, enterprises are often reluctant to reinvest their own funds and prefer to turn them into consumption funds. Even if they do make investment, they are reluctant to invest in productive fixed assets and would rather spend their money on non-productive fixed assets. Although non-productive fixed assets thus acquired still belong to the state, they can at least bring more actual benefits to the workers and staff members of these enterprises.

The fact is, following the appearance of own funds, state enterprises not only have acquired collective property but have acquired the desire to accumulate collective property. However, because collective property acquired with own funds has only acquired legal status in money form but not in material form. The desire of enterprises to accumulate collective property is suppressed. The inevitable result is that enterprises cannot make use of their own funds in a rational way. This has presented the state with a series of difficulties in macroeconomic control. The conventional system of ownership by the whole people often regards letting enterprises retain more funds as an important means of arousing the enthusiasm of enterprises and invigorating them. However, the more funds the enterprises have retained, the greater the risk of an inflation in consumption funds and in investment in non-productive fixed assets. Thus, while recognizing that enterprises have the power to dispose of their own funds as they see fit, the conventional system of ownership by the whole people is compelled to impose strict regulations on the usage of own funds and, where necessary, has to resort to administrative intervention. This is precisely why the conventional system of ownership by the whole people is always moving around the issue of relaxing and tightening up policies.

Own funds are at once the product of the intrinsic contradiction of the conventional system of ownership by the whole people and the focal point of all existing contradictions of this system. Actually, if a further provision can be made to the effect that fixed assets acquired by enterprises with their own funds are to be considered collective property, all contradictions of the conventional system of ownership by the whole people can be resolved at once. With the resolution of these contradictions, the conventional system of ownership by the whole people as represented by unified state ownership will, in reality, disappear, and a dual system of ownership of the whole people which combines state property with collective property will appear before us. This is the transitional form for the reform of the ownership system we have been looking for. We call this new system of ownership by the whole people the combined ownership of the state and the collective, or simply the dual system of funds.

Our basic concept for the reform of ownership in the large and medium-sized state enterprises is to make use of the dual system of funds, which is a transitional form in itself, to gradually turn the unitary system of state ownership into a system of shareholding where different economic sectors coexist. Based on this line of thought, we can divide the reform of ownership in large and medium-sized enterprises into three stages.

In the first stage, a distinction is made between state and own funds in state enterprises. State funds include fixed assets circulating funds and special funds provided by the state. Own funds include profits retained by the enterprises and fixed assets acquired through reinvesting their own funds (direct investment or payment of loans). State funds are state property used by the enterprises, while own funds are collective property accumulated by the enterprises. Different taxation policies and management methods should be adopted toward state and own funds to show the difference in the nature of ownership. For example, state funds should be subject to fund use tax while own funds should be subject to profits generated by after-tax own funds.

In the second stage, measures will be taken to help enterprises accumulate more collective property. Examples of these measures include reducing direct state investment in enterprises, expanding the source of funds raised by enterprises, raising the level of profit retention, and introducing tax remission or exemption on enterprises' own funds. Every effort will be made to change the excessively small proportion of own funds in terms of the amount increased rather than in the amount in stock. Enterprises will be encouraged to divert the flow of their own funds laterally so that the property structure of enterprises will gradually move from the dual structure toward diversification.

In the third stage, shareholding will be practiced on the basis of the given proportions of the property structure of the enterprise. An enterprise management system which goes with the shareholding system shall be established and the extent of the influence of decisions made by the state depends on the size of state holdings in the enterprise. The state will adopt a flexible policy in regard to ownership, and will make use of the stock market and

other economic means to readjust its holdings in different sectors and enterprises in accordance with macroeconomic control requirements.

The above program is far from perfect. However, we think that it is still feasible as a rough outline for reform of the ownership system in the large and medium-sized state enterprises.

First, taking the dual system of funds as the transitional form for the reform of the ownership system can enable us to avoid possible risks and unrest at the beginning of the reform and to smoothly bring about the stupendous change in the form of ownership. There has long been a distinction between state and own funds in state enterprises, and the contradiction between the money and material forms of their own funds is also something that enterprises can directly perceive. The dual system of funds does not deny the actual distinction between state and own funds. It only uses the method of spelling out the ownership of the funds of enterprises to affirm this fact. On the basis of respecting the established facts, the most difficult move in the reform of the ownership system can thus be made.

Secondly, although state enterprises' own funds are now negligible, this program does not seek to increase the proportion of such funds immediately on the basis of the existing stock of property. Rather, it seeks to gradually increase the proportion of the funds on the basis of increased property. In this way, we can change the excessively small proportion of funds kept by enterprises while cleverly averting the problem of great risks. The reason for this is that state funds are bound to be undercut if the proportion of own funds is increased while the existing stock of property of the enterprise remains unchanged.

Lastly, a serious shortcoming of programs for the switch to shareholding put forward in the past was that they all attempted to artificially fix the proportions of various types of shareholdings. This actually overlooked an important principle in the reform of the ownership system: The reform of the ownership system is to give each and every enterprise an opportunity to create and accumulate wealth, not to offer them equal shares of wealth. The fact is, constrained by existing relations on matters of material interests, attempts to provide enterprises with an equal share of wealth simply cannot work. Taking the existing proportions of the property structure of enterprises as the point of departure, this program for the switch to shareholding has combined the ways in which enterprises acquire more wealth with their efforts to accumulate more wealth. The frictions and contradictions caused by measures aimed at "seeking uniformity" can thus be avoided, and the switch to shareholding can be easily implemented.

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NATIONAL POLICY AND ISSUES

GONGREN RIBAO ON GROWTH OF CHINESE ENTREPRENEURS

HK280500 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 86 p 4

[Article by Song Xianjun (1345 0341 0971): "Thinking About the Mechanics for the Growth of Chinese Entrepreneurs"--passages in slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Entrepreneurs are social heroes of commodity economy, and the directors and souls of the conduct of enterprises. To enable China to have the ability to stand in the family of strong economic powers in the world as early as possible, tens of thousands of Chinese-type outstanding entrepreneurs active in the international market are indispensable. In this sense, /it is appropriate to say that without a large number of outstanding entrepreneurs, it is impossible to fully develop our country's commodity economy, or make our country prosperous and powerful, and our people rich. Obviously, it is a strategic problem facing the development of Chinese enterprises./ However, what is the existing state of affairs of Chinese entrepreneurs? Are they able to undertake the important task assigned by history? How should we enhance as early as possible the quality and management level of our factory directors and managers so that they will become outstanding entrepreneurs who are all-powerful in commodity economy? These are problems which have to be seriously explored.

The Existing State of Affairs Prompts Us to Deep Thought

This article does not attempt to comprehensively describe and assess the existing state of Chinese entrepreneurs. It only intends to comment on some views and phenomena to provide much food for deep thought and analyze the mechanisms for their growth to accelerate the birth, and promote the growth of Chinese-type outstanding entrepreneurs.

Our country long pursued a closed natural economy, and a highly concentrated and unified management system. We knew nothing about the role and functions of the leaders and organizers of enterprises. Even after the implementation of the policy of opening up to the outside world, there were no "enterprises" in China. We also lacked genuine entrepreneurs. This became a subject for ridicule of some people abroad. This was reflected at home. Some people in China said that they had the same feeling, whereas some others maintained that such view went too far. Some people pondered the problem in

a sober way, and conducted investigations and studies. In a word, people have begun reviewing the existing state of enterprises and entrepreneurs in China. This author thinks that though the view might be a bit too absolute, it has, at least, reflected the reality. /In the first place, at present, it is true that the quality, level, and working ability of factory directors and managers in our enterprises are not high. The number of factory directors who can keep abreast of and promote the development of commodity economy, and may be called genuine entrepreneurs is limited. The number of those outstanding factory directors who can compete with first-rate entrepreneurs in foreign countries in the big commodity economy of the world is particularly small./ Under such circumstances, it is, of course, difficult for us to undertake the great cause of socialist modernization. I think that each and every factory director and manager will not remain indifferent in such a situation.

Second, after the implementation of the policy of opening up and enlivening, and the promulgation of the decision on urban economic structural reform, the Chinese enterprises have started to change their unitary and closed production pattern into an open and market-oriented pattern. In a number of localities, some competent factory directors have come to the fore. They have changed the face of their enterprises, or succeeded in establishing new enterprises. Many enterprises have not only enjoyed high prestige at home, but also have a place in the international market. They have also got a firm foothold amid keen competition. However, to our regret, some factory directors and managers who are bold in carrying out reform and exploring the way forward have been hit by arrows and fallen from horseback one after another. Some noted reformists sigh with feeling as if by prior agreement: /After doing well in running enterprises, enhancing economic results, and making great contributions to the state, they are no longer able to hold their posts as factory directors. Is this not a strange thing?/

Third, in recent years, I have widely met with more than 100 factory directors. My first impression after meeting them is that /they lack the spirit of exploration and creativity./ Should we blame them all for this? Let us first examine the backgrounds of the factory directors. Factory directors currently in office consist of four kinds of people: a) Those who have held the posts of deputy factory directors and factory director for a considerable period of time. Although they have certain working experience, most of them have only attained low cultural standard, and are conservative ideologically. They are not good at absorbing new things and keeping abreast of the modern management system. They adopt a perfunctory attitude toward work. b) In recent years, we have promoted a great number of cadres from among scientific and technical personnel. Although they have higher cultural standard and special skills, they lack management experience, knowledge [as published] and ability. c) In the past and in recent years, we promoted some cadres from among model workers. They work hard and are steadfast in their work. They are able to teach workers by their personal examples as well as verbal instruction. But they know nothing about modern management, and lack the ability to carry out leadership and provide decisive guidance. d) A small number of cadres, who were

transferred from administrative, or even agricultural departments, know nothing about the way to run enterprises well. Generally speaking, factory directors currently in office are younger, and their cultural standard has been raised. However, due to the fact that we laid particular emphasis on "technical backbround," and that we followed a habit of keeping to conventional ways of doing things and acting rigidly in accordance with regulation, we have not yet markedly enhanced their actual management level, still less their creative working and management capability. Furthermore, /our factory directors and managers currently in office have difficulties which they are reluctant to mention: first, they are powerless before the existing system; second, it is difficult for them to break through the net of personal relationship which is based on the idea of feudal patriarchal clan system and the concept of family; third, there is a lack of understanding and supporting for them in various ways; fourth, like nuclear radiation, the old force of habit and traditional concepts are things which are very hard to guard against; fifth, unhealthy trends are still interfering and exerting their influence. No wonder a number of people sighed with feeling: "It was difficult to enter Sichuan. But it is still more difficult to be a factory director!"/

Perhaps this is the existing state of affairs of Chinese enterprises and entrepreneurs. This is also complicated reality and severe test facing Chinese entrepreneurs.

Reflections in the Course of Pondering Over Problems

Here, we would like to point out the key questions raised in this article: Were Chinese factory directors and managers born incompetent? Are we unable to train and select outstanding entrepreneurs from among one billion people? The answer is no! The strong capability of the Chinese is universally acknowledged. It is unnecessary for us to dwell on this issue here.

Where does the crux lie? There is no harm in examining the subjective and objective conditions for the birth and growth of factory directors and managers in our country, or the arena and environment for their activities. As far as subjective conditions are concerned, first, they must have normal physique and intelligence; second, they must acquire communist world outlook, and concept of value based on this world outlook; third, they must have enterprising spirit of daring to explore the way forward and blaze new trails and an indomitable will to keep on fighting in spite of all setbacks; fourth, they must follow a down-to-earth style in work, and adopt a conscientious and meticulous scientific attitude. Generally speaking, these are decisive factors for the growth of talented personnel. However, the above-mentioned subjective factors are not the determinants for the growth of outstanding factory directors and managers who deserves to be called entrepreneurs. The decisive factors lie in a series of objective conditions. A factory director, or manager is different from talented personnel in general. This is because what a factory director, or manager represents is an organized collective engaged in production and business activities. He needs a comprehensive arena to give play to his capability. If there is "no place for a hero to display his prowess," of course no contemporary hero will appear.

In view of the above-mentioned facts, let us examine the objective social environment in which Chinese factory directors and managers grow, and find out the reasons why it is difficult for them to become outstanding entrepreneurs. /1. In our country, we lack social soil for the birth and normal growth of outstanding entrepreneurs./ This has been mainly reflected in the following two aspects: a) The deep-rooted natural economy, namely the de facto small peasant economy is the social and economic soil in which factory directors and managers of the Chinese enterprises grow. Since they are not "amphibious animals," it is beyond their power to overstep such economic formation. Of course, it is also impossible for them to shake off the yokes of selfishness, narrow-mindedness, conservatism, seclusion, backwardness and foolishness. b) After the establishment of the new social order, many defects of the old society have not yet been thoroughly overcome. On the contrary, a number of abnormal phenomena have occurred. Hence there is no social guarantee for the birth and growth of outstanding factory directors and managers. This is because: First, there is a defect in the collective leadership system. The collective leadership system pursued in enterprises is originally a better administrative form, which is beneficial to giving play to the enthusiasm of "members of the leading body." However, the results turn out contrary to our expectations. It is difficult for factory directors and managers to give play to their wisdom and talent, because the collective leadership, which lacks coordinated spirit, is utilized by some people under the pretext of following collective leadership to suppress the initiative of members of the leading body. Due to the fact that excessive efforts are limited to internal matters, factory directors' enthusiasm for giving play to their capability is dampened. Second, the adverse effect of laying stress on "attaching primary importance to political and ideological consciousness." A number of outstanding qualified personnel were abandoned because of the practice of putting politics first, substituting red for expert, and the criticism of "following the road of becoming bourgeois experts," and "ideas of seeking personnel fame and material gains." In particular, they were discarded under the pretext that their political consciousness was not high. Third, traditional "class analysis" produced adverse effects on theories. Shortly after the establishment of socialism, it was necessary to employ the method of class analysis. However, the method was abused in practice, especially the method of taking class struggle as the key link. This became a method for making people suffer. Many outstanding talented personnel were regarded as disreputable persons. Fourth, overemphasis on "serving the needs" of the state also produced adverse results. This eliminated necessary conditions for the birth and growth of talented personnel. The distribution of talented personnel on the basis of such administrative orders has indeed wasted many talented people, and does not conform with the demand of commodity economy.

/2. Defects in the social system suppress the growth of outstanding entrepreneurs, and it is difficult for top-notch personnel to show themselves./ First, over the past several decades, enterprises were always appendages of the administrative departments which took on everything. The power which enterprises should have had became "alms" or "favors" bestowed by the

administrative departments. Although the situation has been changed since structural reform, enterprises have not yet obtained their crucial power. Due to the fact that enterprises are not independent commodity producers, they cannot but accept the highly centralized administrative guidance. No wonder a number of factory directors sigh with feeling: /almost 60 percent of their time has been spent on dealing with control and interference imposed by administrative departments. How much effort remaining can they devote to production and management?/ It is obvious that under such a management system, factory directors allow themselves to be ordered about. How can they give play to their capability, and do their management work in a creative way? Moreover, under such a management system, the horns of many outstanding talented personnel are drawn in. Their former quick train of thought has become blunt, and their potential in creativity and determination will diminish. In a word, talented personnel have been turned into mediocre persons and "gentlemen" who are overcautious, act rigidly according to regulations, attempt nothing and accomplish nothing. The cadres management system and assessment criterion are also a problem. Cadres of enterprises are still controlled by the organizational departments of the party. The power of factory directors to appoint and remove middle-ranking cadres is still a mere scrap of paper. Under the system of life-long tenure, cadres like to work at the upper level, but are reluctant to work in the lower units. Close relatives are put in important positions. In addition, while assessing cadres, the departments concerned have laid too much emphasis on political standards (leaving aside their bias on the understanding of the world "politics.") Those who are "docile" and "obedient" can get along all right. All this has entailed serious consequences--capable men are not promoted whereas mediocre persons play politics. Some outstanding talented personnel have thus been horribly strangled in the cradle by this system. In addition, the way the relevant units and departments control talented personnel has wasted and stifled a great amount of real talent. The following situation has occurred in some units: they do not allow some talented people to be transferred to other units even though they do not use them. Some leaders of these units do not use them because they are afraid that they will not be able to control them, and that they will be more capable than themselves. This will be hazardous to their positions and so on. If they transfer these talented people to other units, they are afraid that they will be criticized by the higher authorities and the masses, and that a great number of other capable people will follow their example, and apply for job transfers. It is obvious that /the way units and departments control talented personnel is harmful to the growth of outstanding entrepreneurs./

/3. Social atmosphere beneficial to the growth of outstanding entrepreneurs is still lacking in our country./ The existing social atmosphere in China is closely connected with the feudal autocracy which lasted more than 2,000 years, and our national culture. Due to the heritage of old habits on the one hand, and cultural inheritance and atavism on the other, people's value concepts are still overshadowed by the shadow of patriarchal clan system, Confucianism, and small peasant mentality in conjunction with intermingling

of various factors. All this has given rise to a "fast knot" which is difficult to loosen. First, the criterion of docility, obedience, submission, and "bowing unctuously" as the main test of people's political consciousness and self-cultivation is not adopted by the organizational and personnel departments alone. It has penetrated into various departments and units in the society. Those who have original views, stronger self-confidence and ability are criticized without exception as being conceited and arrogant, disregarding the organizations, leaders and elders. "Arrogance" has become a big stick arbitrarily wielded by a number of leaders. It is precisely this big stick which has smashed a great number of outstanding talents. Those who are mediocre and accomplish nothing in work can also have a meteoric rise as long as they are good at "boasting and toadying." It is, of course, to "pass them off" as outstanding entrepreneurs. Second, the masses must not be stronger than their leaders, people at the lower level must not be more capable than those at the higher level, and younger people must not do better than their elders. Otherwise, they will be accorded various kinds of "courteous treatment," which are beyond their expectation. Third, the bad practice of scorning each other is still prevalent. Some people tend to engage in internal strife by slandering, interfering with, letting down, and sealing off one another. They lack the spirit and practice of mutual consultations, unity, cooperation, and making progress together. No wonder some American entrepreneurs hold that if you intend to ask one person to do things, you had better employ a Chinese. If you intend to ask three persons to do the same thing, you had better employ Japanese. Fourth, "fame portends trouble for men just as fattening does for pigs." Whenever a person makes contributions, or has a greater influence in the society, he is frequently not encouraged and respected. On the contrary, he is often treated with disdain, or given the cold shoulder. Magnifiers and powerful microscopes are used to examine their defects. It seems that those who are capable are liable to suffer. It is all right as long as nothing magnificent has been accomplished. This might symbolize the characteristics of the Chinese of "hating the capable out of jealousy and sympathizing with the weak!" Fifth, some people have retained prejudice against intellectuals. They believe that once the status of intellectuals is enhanced, they will get cocky. Some people even distrust intellectuals. Among the main countries in the contemporary world, China is perhaps the only country in which such queer theories still prevail! The intermingling of such factors, and the role played by them have woven steel wire and iron nets which hamper the growth of outstanding entrepreneurs. All this will also become invisible shackles blocking the progress of the society.

Rethinking After Reflection

In the course of buying myself in reflection, I have gained two clear and profound impressions: /1) In the cage of closed natural economy, factory directors in China have formed a habit of relying on administrative orders, keeping to conventional ways of doing things, and acting according to regulations. Therefore, once they enter the kingdom of commodity economy, they are at a loss as to what to do. In view of this state of affairs, people do not regard them as entrepreneurs, but bureaucrats in the administrative

enterprises. 2) Due to the hindrance of the old management system and concepts, many people are not promoted. Even if they are promoted, they are not able to give play to their talent and ability. Thus they are unable to become outstanding entrepreneurs./

I derive the following conclusion from the first impression: factory directors and managers in China should renew their value concept, be bold in facing the present social reality, learn to "swim" in the vast sea, and struggle to compete with the economic giants in the contemporary world. I derive another conclusion from the second impression: Our country, society and the entire people should exert joint efforts to truly overcome defects in the superstructure, production relations, and management system, old value concept, old habit and force with the spirit of exploration and reform to create all objective conditions for the birth and growth of Chinese outstanding entrepreneurs. While discussing the victory or defeat in war, Comrade Mao Zedong profoundly pointed out: "In his endeavor to win a war, a military strategist cannot overstep the limitations imposed by the material conditions within these limitations, however, he can and must strive for victory. The stage of action for a military strategist is built upon objective materials conditions, but on that stage he can direct the performance of many a drama, full of sound and color, power and grandeur." This is also the case with the growth of outstanding entrepreneurs. Subjective efforts are needed. A stage on which drama full of sound and color, power and grandeur can be directed is more urgently needed.

Actually, the subjective and objective conditions which we mention here reside in a more profound and real aspect. In a term of commodity economy, it is called competition. In other words, we need mechanisms of competition for the birth and growth of outstanding entrepreneurs. Now the problem is we should establish various mechanisms useful to the growth of entrepreneurs. To put it more explicitly, we should develop socialist commodity economy so that, on the basis of survival of the fittest, we may select an economic shock force, namely entrepreneurs who can adapt themselves to, and promote the development of commodity economy. In this connection, there are some problems which we should think about again:

/1. Competition among talented personnel and their free flow./ Competition is a decisive mechanism for promoting the development of commodity economy. It is likewise an important mechanism for the growth of talented personnel--entrepreneurs we talk about here. /Without competition, it would be impossible to have first-rate entrepreneurs. Like swimming, it would be impossible to train top swimmers without letting them take part in swimming matches./ Although this is a very simple principle, people have not yet paid sufficient attention to it. We cannot but think deeply about this problem. It is possible for us to run our enterprises just as we are doing in developing sports so that we can bring up outstanding entrepreneurs? I think that we should do so, and that it is possible for us to do so. However, there are two major problems which should be solved. 1) A problem of under-standing. At present, some people maintain that selecting leaders by way of

competition is a capitalist liberalization, which will be harmful to the party leadership and the principle of democratic centralism. The simple fact is that selecting cadres by way of competition will jeopardize the vested interests, positions and privileges of some people. It is, of course, difficult for them to accept the principle of "selecting the best, and eliminating the worst." 2) Competition tends to abolish the system of controlling talented personnel by units and departments, which will promote the free flow of talented personnel. This will not only avoid the waste of talented personnel, but also emancipate those outstanding talents who are attacked, suppressed, or even persecuted. The reason it is difficult to open the gate is that some people fear that once it is open, talented personnel will swarm into big cities. In some units, none of them will stay. I have a deep impression that the Chinese intellectuals, a large number of intellectuals fighting in enterprises in particular, do not seek ease and comfort, or fear hardship. As long as there is scope for prowess, heroes will appear. Do we have cause for worry on this score? In recent years, some engineers in Shanghai voluntarily applied to work in the city suburbs of the city, or remote border areas. Does this not prove the point?! In some units, there might be no talented personnel left. Even so, this will sound the alarm for those leaders who are good at playing political trickery, abuse power for private gains, and are jealous of the worthy and capable men, so that they will come to realize the truth. In a word, the urgent matter now is that we should ideologically encourage people to abolish their reputation as an authority, and advocate competition among talented personnel. We should promote and protect competition among intellectuals in terms of policy. We should establish a system beneficial to competition among talented personnel so that everyone has the chance to become useful. We should provide and create an environment and conditions for outstanding talented personnel so that they can fully play their role. If the system of controlling talented personnel by units and departments can be abolished, this will impel various units to take good care of talented people. Furthermore, a mechanism for competition aimed at pushing talent to the front will naturally be developed. Competition will not only encourage such personnel to come to the fore, but also gradually arrange a rational distribution of talented personnel. What I should like to stress is that the rationality of the flow of talented personnel does not lie in the qualitative and average use of them by various units, but in maximizing the social utilization rate of talented personnel, and fully tapping their potentials.

/The problem of who will be the "first" to administer enterprises./ People in enterprises have demanded a clarification of the issue, whereas people in the theoretical field have expressed divergent views on it. There is no need for us to comment on various views. However, what we should point out is that the problem is raised and discussed within the limits of traditional concept and system. No breakthrough has been effected in this regard. The enterprise is a unit of production and management under commodity economy. However, why should the factory administrative committee headed by the factory director not be regarded as a highest organ of power and the policy-making center? We are not implementing a responsibility system of factory directors

and managers. However, factory directors are not vested with full power for personnel and labor arrangements. How can they assume their responsibility? The enterprise is a legal entity, and the factory director is its representative. However, government organs at all levels do everything possible to control and intercept his power. How can the factory manager assume his responsibility, or be charged with weighty responsibility? To implement the responsibility system of factory director responsibility, risks, and power should originally be delegated to the lower level. If an enterprise is wholly and independently run by a factory director, a number of people are worried about the following possibilities: 1) The factory manager will break away from the party leadership, and overstep the bounds of the policy, law, and decrees of the state. 2) The factory director will do as he pleases, and sneak away after making a mess of the enterprise. 3) The present quality, level of understanding, and capability of the factory directors are too low, and they are unable to run the enterprises well. Indeed, their worries are not groundless in our practice. However, we believe that they have exaggerated the matter. We believe that the majority of our factory directors will do good and practical things for the state, consumers, and all workers and staff members in their enterprises along the socialist orientation. In the course of market competition, they will do everything possible to strive for victory. In addition, enterprises are, in general, bound by the socialist legal system, and led by the CPC. Therefore, it is unnecessary to worry about the above-mentioned possibilities.

/3. Unlike rural specialized households and individual laborers in towns and townships, it is impossible for our factory directors and managers to earn an income as much as "10,000 yuan."/ This is an important problem which should be faced squarely in both theory and practice. Specialized and key households may get rich first through hard work. This will not only develop rural productive forces and improve exchanges between urban and rural areas, but also ensure that a great number of capable persons will come to the fore in the vast urban and rural areas. They will play a vanguard and promoting role in the drive to make the entire people rich. Why are people not able to get rich first through making good achievements in production and business management, making contributions to the state, providing consumers with good-quality service, and bringing prosperity to laborers?! I insist that workers' representative assemblies in enterprises and concerned departments should increase the salaries and handsomely award those outstanding factory directors who are good at management, have made great contributions, and achieve results.

Through thinking, reflection, and rethinking deeply again, we may, as a whole, arrive at the following basic conclusions: /Among factory directors and managers currently in office in China, and persons in the vast spheres of the society, there are great numbers of capable persons who acquire the spirit and quality of entrepreneurs. The problem lies in the fact that objective environment has blocked their progress so that they are unable to give full play to their talent./ To reinvigorate China, we need tens of thousands of outstanding entrepreneurs. They are heroes who are worthy of our times.

The entire society should beat gongs to clear the way for their growth. /Those who are determined to become outstanding entrepreneurs should undertake the great tasks entrusted by our times, party, and people. Instead of complaining about it and adopting a wait-and-see attitude, they should bravely face, change and create the reality, so that they will rank among the economic talents in the world!/

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CSO: 4006/153

FOREIGN TRADE, INVESTMENT

TRADE RELATIONS WITH HONG KONG DISCUSSED

OW011914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA)--Economic and trade relations between China's mainland and Hong Kong have witnessed inspiring progress, with both import and export and entrepot trade showing big increases.

Jia Shi, president of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, made the remarks here tonight at a banquet in honor of the visiting Hong Kong economic and trade delegation led by Lydia Dunn, chairman of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council.

"Since the summer of last year," Jia said, "the mainland has become Hong Kong's primary import and entrepot market which is an important factor in Hong Kong's future economic development."

"Prospects are broad for economic and technological cooperation between Hong Kong and different regions and departments of the mainland thanks to the signing of the Sino-British joint declaration on Hong Kong, and the mainland's open policy," he noted.

He believes the delegation's visit will enhance existing economic and trade ties between the mainland and Hong Kong, and contribute to Hong Kong's stability and prosperity.

Lydia Dunn said, the Hong Kong Trade Development Council and Jia's council have established good cooperative relations and friendship. "With the help of the council and its branches," she said, "the Hong Kong council has run different exhibitions in Guangzhou, Shanghai, Tianjin, Shenyang, Dalian, Fuzhou, Xiamen and Nanjing, and the council has also assisted some mainland provinces and cities in running fairs or seminars in Hong Kong."

She hopes that through the trade development council's Beijing office which is to open soon, the two bodies will strengthen their contacts and cooperation.

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CSO: 4020/56

FOREIGN TRADE, INVESTMENT

OFFICIAL ON TRADE WITH HONG KONG, FOREIGN EXCHANGE BALANCE

HK021338 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0915 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Report: "Wang Pingqing Says That China's Export to Hong Kong This Year Will Exceed \$7 Billion"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--When meeting a Hong Kong economic and trade delegation today, Wang Pingqing, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said that China has steadily increased export to Hong Kong in recent years and it is expected that China's export to Hong Kong this year will exceed \$7 billion and create an all-time high.

Wang Pingqing said that Hong Kong's investment in China ranks first among all foreign investment and has achieved rather good results.

He said that the unstable conditions in the international money markets in the recent period have produced some influence on Hong Kong, and it is hoped that bilateral trade between China and Hong Kong will not be affected by these unfavorable factors. Hong Kong Governor Youde, as a special guest coming to China with the delegation, said that it is the best thing if the link between the Hong Kong dollar and the U.S. dollar can be stabilized.

Wang Pingqing also answered some questions about Hong Kong businessmen's investment in China raised by some members of the Hong Kong delegation. He acknowledged that there is some red tape in China, and it is necessary to further simplify the procedures concerning the foreign investments in China. He asked Hong Kong businessmen to set their minds at ease, and assured them that electricity and raw materials supply will be guaranteed once their investment projects are put into operation.

When talking about the foreign exchange balance, Wang Pingqing said that it is hoped that the enterprises with foreign capital will break even on their own in terms of foreign exchange, and compensation trade is also a feasible method.

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CSO: 4006/146

FOREIGN TRADE, INVESTMENT

HONG KONG BUSINESSMEN ON MAINLAND TRADE LINKS

OW040338 Beijing XINHUA in English 0306 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Hong Kong, November 4 (XINHUA)--The Chinese mainland has become Hong Kong's largest trade partner as it held the 46th place only a decade ago, according to an influential local businessman.

Martin Barrow is managing director of Jardine, Matheson and Co., which is one of the leading local trading houses with long experience.

Speaking to 200 senior managers attending the Hong Kong Management Association's annual conference here Sunday, Martin Barrow said that the 15,000 factories in the southern Chinese province of Guangdong are producing for Hong Kong interests.

Over 7,000 trucks cross the border between Hong Kong and Guangdong a day, compared with less than half this number a year ago and none at all 10 years ago.

Hong Kong has become the mainland's second largest trade partner, after Japan, he added.

"Sixty percent of all investment made in the mainland from overseas has been made in Guangdong Province and 90 percent of this has come from Hong Kong," Barrow said.

"There is no doubt it will be the Chinese people themselves who will be fundamentally responsible for the transformation of China. Foreign aid and capital can probably meet no more than five percent of China's huge development needs," he concluded.

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CSO: 4020/56

FOREIGN TRADE, INVESTMENT

SHANGHAI INVESTS IN ENTERPRISES ABROAD

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 86 p 1

[By reporter Gao Xiaoxiao [7559 5135 4562]: "Open Up the International Market, Strengthen Interflow of Information, Promote Commodity Exports; Shanghai Invests Abroad, Setting up Several Tens of Enterprises in Over 20 Countries and Territories, Engaging in Processing and Contracting for Projects"]

[Text] Shanghai has invested and established 40 to 50 singly financed or jointly financed enterprises in more than 20 countries and territories throughout the world. These comprise enterprises in the field of processing, contracting for projects, and air transport services, as also the operation of Chinese restaurants. The operation of these enterprises is playing a positive role in strengthening friendly relations and cooperation with the various countries, in strengthening the interflow of information, in opening up the international market, and in promoting commodity exports.

As early as from 1981 on, Shanghai began to invest abroad and to establish joint enterprises with native enterprises. The foreign economic relations departments alone set up almost 20 factories and enterprises abroad with a total investment of over \$20 million. The Shanghai Industrial Corporation too set up more than 10 factories and enterprises abroad. In addition, the foreign trade departments invested and established more than 10 commercial-type and production-type enterprises. These factories and enterprises are located in the United States, Canada, Holland, Morocco, Mauritius, Thailand, the FRG, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Iran, and in the territories of Hong Kong and Macao. They are engaged in such fields as textiles, knitting, dyeing, foodstuffs processing, carpetmaking, medicines, tobacco, glutamic acid production, printing, and garmentmaking.

In general, the enterprises financed and established abroad by Shanghai are medium- and small-scale enterprises with not much investment but showing early results. Joint ventures in Holland are the Shanghai Restaurant and the Ocean Paradise Playground, and joint ventures in Hong Kong are the Xinya Pharmaceutical Co, Ltd and the Licheng Household Goods Manufacturing Co, Ltd. They are in general investments of limited scale, yielding good economic results, since part of their investments could be recovered and operations expanded within 2 years. The Shanghai Foreign Trade General Corp operates the

Shanghai Foreign Trade Corp in Switzerland and Italy as joint ventures. In the more than 4 years of operations, the scope of its business expanded from the one country of Switzerland to include many countries on the continents of Europe, Asia, and America. The commodities traded expanded from arts and crafts to woolen, silk, and knitted goods. The amount transacted last year exceeded \$30 million. According to statistics, the total amount of export trade achieved by the Shanghai Foreign Trade General Corp in its over 10 overseas establishments last year was in excess of \$60 million, and the total amount of import trade over \$17 million.

Investment and establishment of overseas enterprises, furthermore, promotes exports of products and equipment from this city. The knitting factory which Shanghai established as joint venture in Mauritius had all its equipment supplied by Shanghai, and uses cotton yarn from Shanghai as raw material, thus opening up a new export channel for Shanghai's equipment and cotton yarn. Investing and setting up Chinese restaurants abroad promotes the export of chinaware, cooking utensils, and food ingredients.

Shanghai's foreign investments have advanced from short-term to long-term projects and from pure joint venture production to the development of energy sources and contracting for projects abroad. At the beginning of this year, the Shanghai Marine Products Administration invested in the United States and is cooperating in a joint venture with American international traders in the Shangxi Co, Ltd, fishing in Alaska waters with the use of large processing and trawling ships, also processing its catches into fish products and marketing them. Up to the end of June, the amount of fish products sold exceeded \$700,000. The joint engineering contracting company financed and set up by Shanghai abroad is engaged in contacting for projects and has expanded its labor service operations. In Thailand alone it contracted for altogether seven large projects, among them the construction of two dormitories, a highway, an administrative building for the government, a university building, and factory constructions. In addition, it contracted in Iran for the construction of a factory, including the supply and assembly of its entire equipment.

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CSO: 4006/1313

FOREIGN TRADE, INVESTMENT

SHANGHAI JOINT VENTURES PRODUCE IMPORT SUBSTITUTES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by correspondents Feng Xiao [7458 7197] and Ji Honggeng [6060 3126 6342]: "Great Performance by Shanghai's Chinese-Foreign Joint Ventures; Production of Certain Import Substitutes Results in Favorable Foreign Exchange Balance"]

[Text] Shanghai, 24 Aug--Initial successes are evident in Shanghai's use of foreign capital. Over the years and up to the first half of this year, 179 projects with direct foreign investment have been approved. Among these, more than 80 enterprises have already gone into production and achieved favorable foreign exchange balances totalling more than \$8 million during the first half of this year. The Ministry of Electronics Industry has registered the automatic meters manufactured by the Foxboro Co of Shanghai in its roster of products of import substitution.

In the last few years, Shanghai has used foreign capital at an accelerated pace. Up to the first half of this year, Shanghai has attracted \$1.31 billion in direct investments by foreign businesses; altogether 111 Chinese-foreign joint ventures, 66 contractual ventures, and 2 foreign enterprises have been set up. During the same period, 210 projects abroad of non-direct foreign investments were approved; of these, 205 projects were for compensation trade and 5 were international leasing, which altogether brought in \$120 million in foreign capital. In addition, 24 contracts were signed for foreign capital loans, amounting to \$245 million. Some articles produced by joint venture enterprises have attracted domestic and foreign attention, and many products replace formerly imported articles. For instance, the "Shanghai Santana" and the Audi 100 luxury sedan, manufactured and assembled by the Shanghai Dazhong Motorcar Co, Ltd, the escalators manufactured by the Shanghai Xunda Elevator Plant, the programmable exchanges manufactured by the Shanghai Bell Telephone Equipment Manufacturing Co, the microcomputers manufactured by the Shanghai Wangan Electronic Computer Development Co, were all found, on technical appraisal, to be of a standard comparable to similar international products.

China's large-scale industrial projects using foreign capital were mainly concentrated in Shanghai. Among 179 projects with direct foreign investments, 71 were projects of industrial production. Up to the first half of this year, gross output value of enterprises that have started production amounted to 600 million yuan; the total value of exports amounted to almost \$30 million,

providing a tax revenue of over 40 million yuan, and net profits of over 52 million yuan.

Among the more than 100 Chinese-foreign joint ventures in Shanghai, 36 are earning foreign exchange through exports. Up to the first half of this year, these ventures earned \$30 million in foreign exchange. Main items of export were essences, toys, rabbit-hair (sheep) sweaters, suitcases, and electronic and plastic toys.

Since the enterprises with foreign investments have been so markedly successful, a large number of foreign businessmen from the United States, the FRG, Japan, and Hong Kong visited Shanghai during the first half of this year to discuss investments in many areas, such as computers, photocopy machines, equipment for the light and foodstuffs industries, and medical equipment.

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CSO: 4006/1319

FOREIGN TRADE, INVESTMENT

STEEL AGREEMENT REACHED WITH JAPAN

Zhengzhou ZHONGGUO CHENGXIANG XINXI BAO in Chinese 12 Aug 86 p 4

[By correspondent Peng Mansheng [1756 3341 0581]: "Agreement Achieved in Chinese-Japanese Steel Talks; China To Import 2 to 2.5 Million Tons of Japanese Steel Products During Latter Half of Year"]

[Text] According to a report in the Japanese KOKUSAI BOEKI, the China Metals and Mining Products General Corp in its discussions with six Japanese steel manufacturing firms, reached an agreement on 3 July this year for the importation during the latter half of the year (July to December) of 2 to 2.5 million tons of Japanese steel products. The steel will be of nine kinds, but prices will be 5 percent higher than in the first half of the year. (The increase will be on the average \$14 per ton)

During the first half of the year, China imported 2.43 million tons of Japanese steel, and with the additional 2.5 million tons of the second half of the year the total annual imports will be a little below 5 million tons. In 1985, China imported 20 million tons of steel products, of which Japan had a 50 percent share of around 10 million tons. In these 10 million tons of imports, 6 to 6.5 million tons were ordinary steel materials and steel pipes, 3.5 million tons were special steels, round steel, and angle bars. The other 10 million tons of steel products were mainly imported from the EEC, South America (Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela), the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Turkey. In recent years, imports from the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Turkey have greatly increased.

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FOREIGN TRADE, INVESTMENT

RULES ON BUYING CARS FROM USSR, EASTERN EUROPE

Zhengzhou ZHONGGUO CHENGXIANG XINXI BAO in Chinese 22 Jul 86 p 4

[By reporter Zhang Jinghua [1728 7234 5478]: "The State Materials Bureau Issued New Regulations on Buying Soviet Russian and East European Cars"]

[Text] The State Materials Bureau and other relevant departments recently issued the following new rules for the purchase of cars from the Soviet Union and from Eastern Europe:

On the premise of not adversely affecting the domestic production of cars, prices of some motorcars are to be reduced from 5 to 34 percent. For instance, the Soviet "Volga" is reduced from 40,000 yuan to 38,000 yuan; the "Kamas" from 65,900 yuan to 59,000 yuan; the Polish Polonez from 33,000 yuan to 25,000 yuan; the "Ifa" of the GDR from 26,400 yuan to 25,000 yuan.

Relaxation of purchase controls, expanding standards for car allotments. Controls over the purchase of cars by social groups are relaxed, and the use of cars by government organs may also be appropriately rendered more flexible. In the case of enterprises, as long as the funds come from acceptable sources and are duly authorized, purchase controls may also be relaxed. If the amounts of controlled purchases are exceeded, they may be supplemented. The original regulations on the control of purchases of new cars as replacements may also be relaxed as to their examination and approval. If enterprises are short of funds for the purchase of cars, they may approach the branches and agencies of the China Leasing Corp at the various places for short-term loans to lease or purchase cars.

Efforts should be combined on all sides to develop parts supply network outlets. Petroleum companies shall increase petroleum supply norms for customers who have received new cars.

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CSO: 4006/1313

FOREIGN TRADE, INVESTMENT

VEHICLE EXPORTS GIVEN HIGH PRIORITY

HK051546 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 29 Oct 86 p 1

[By staff reporter Ma Lixin]

[Text] China wants its auto industry to be one of the central pillars of its industrial development and has given auto products exports high priority.

At present, the Chinese auto industry is trying to increase vehicle exports instead of those of spare parts and thus earn more foreign currency, said Zhu Baishan, president of the China National Automotive Industry Import and Export Corporation.

He told BUSINESS WEEKLY that further expansion of China's auto exports was of strategic importance. China's present auto export strategy was divided into two phases. In the next eight years, China would put emphasis on auto parts export while developing towards vehicle exports.

In the second stage, up to the end of this century, it would try to realize the transition to whole vehicle exports in greater volume.

"At present, China's auto products exporting is lagging far behind many countries," the president said.

In 1985, China produced 430,000 motor vehicles, about one percent of the world total production. Its auto exports were only 0.022 percent of the international total, according to statistics provided by the corporation.

Last year, the world produced 45 million motor vehicles, of which one third were exported. The trade was worth \$140 billion while spare parts exports reached \$49 billion of that.

"There are some reasons for the country's backward situation in auto exports," Zhang Guanghua, a market analyst of the corporation, said.

For many years China auto industry has been devoted to the domestic market and ignored the outside world, which has caused lower quality, and less variety in its auto products and left it unable to meet the needs of international markets.

China now has about 2,400 factories that produce auto spare parts and some of them are "competitive in price, technology and quality."

In this area, China also enjoys the advantage of having a low-cost labour force. At present, several large export projects are under way.

China National Automotive Industry Import and Export Corporation is:

Organizing ample domestic supply of spare parts.

Training higher technical and managerial personnel.

Setting up representative offices in different parts of the world.

In the first phase, China will mainly export medium level trucks, said the president of the corporation.

Japan produced 33,000 trucks of five to six tons in 1982 while China's No 1 and No 2 Auto Plant produced 135,000 in 1985. The two plants are the major manufacturers of trucks in China.

By the end of the first phase, China will raise its export volume to 0.2 or 0.3 percent of the world total. And in the second phase China's auto industry will experience great development in quality and quantity, Zhu, the president, said.

By that time China will be able to produce new types of worldstandard motor vehicles and concentrate on exports of not only trucks but also cars and light vans [as printed] (below three tons).

By the year 2000, China's auto export volume should be about 20 times that of 1985.

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CSO: 4020/56

FOREIGN TRADE, INVESTMENT

PLANS TO ESTABLISH TEXTILE SYNDICATES REVEALED

HK070344 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 7 Nov 86 p 1

[By staff reporter Liu Dizhong]

[Text] China plans to organize a group of domestic textile syndicates which will enjoy favourable treatment similar to that granted China-based Sino-foreign enterprises, including permission to import raw materials directly from abroad and hire foreigners.

These flexible measures, which are expected to receive approval shortly, are believed to be the first adopted for Chinese enterprises. They are part of the nation's "specific efforts" to upgrade its textile industry, expand textile exports, and increase the ratio of finished textile products exported, Minister of Textile Industry Wu Wenying told CHINA DAILY.

Textile exports became the second-largest item of China's foreign trade last year with sales of more than \$5.5 billion, Wu said.

This year, textiles became the number-one export over the first 10 months, and total sales are expected to exceed last year's figure, she said.

The syndicates--production groups with major textile enterprises as the backbone--are being organized to counter intense competition on the world textile market, Wu said.

Several dozen are planned, including one in Tianjin to produce sportswear; one in Wuxi, Jiangsu Province, which will make down-filled garments, and another in Guangzhou to produce high-fashion pants.

A number of production groups already have been set up over the past two years in Beijing, Shanghai, Changzhou and Wuxi. Their products include raincoats and windbreakers, corduroy and cotton poplin.

"Their successful experience and good economic results have given us confidence to establish more such companies," Wu said.

More than a dozen coastal cities will be chosen by the ministry as bases for textile exports, including Shanghai, Tianjin, Beijing, Qingdao, Guangzhou, Wuxi, Dalian, Hongzhou, Suzhou, Changzhou and Nantong.

On average, these cities already export more than half of the nation's textile products.

Co-operation is being encouraged among the cities to turn out more marketable products, develop new varieties and upgrade processing technology, Wu said.

About a hundred new varieties of textile products are planned for development in the coastal cities, including fashionable dresses, high-quality sportswear, T-shirts, cashmere sweaters, silk products and decorating materials.

Ready-made cloth, cotton print and processed textile products would replace raw material as the major items for export, the minister said.

Meanwhile, she added, efforts will be made to reduce imports of woolen fabrics, as one-third of China's exported cloth is made from foreign materials.

Despite the protectionist policies of Western countries and strong competition in the world market, Wu said prospects are still bright for China to expand its textile exports.

Her optimism was bolstered by the just-ended 60th Chinese Export Commodities Fair in Guangzhou. More than 1 billion worth of textile contracts were signed, making up one quarter of the total business transacted at the fair.

Basically, Wu said, there is no problem in meeting the demands of the domestic market for textile products. "This can help us release more financial and technological resources to improve the quality of exported textile products," she said.

To uphold the good reputation of China's textile products on the world market, a new system will be set up next year to supervise quality standards of the enterprises which produce textile exports, the minister disclosed.

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CSO: 4020/56

FOREIGN TRADE, INVESTMENT

OFFICIAL ADDRESSES PACIFIC RIM CONFERENCE

OW172136 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Canberra, November 17 (XINHUA)--The four-day Pacific Rim Conference (PACRIM 86) being held in Perth, Western Australia, today focused its discussions on the development and prospects of the regional economy and financial market.

Vice-chairman of China's State Planning Commission Gan Ziyu briefed the conference on achievements of China's economic development during the past five years and the main points of China's Seventh Five-Year Plan. He pointed out that China's policy of opening to the outside world is a fundamental state policy.

As a developing country in the Asian-Pacific region, China desires to take an active part in the economic and technical cooperation among the various countries of the region, Gan said.

The conference is attended by more than 400 businessmen, diplomats and politicians from 22 Pacific nations, including the United States, Japan, China, Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and New Zealand. It is sponsored by the Western Australian State Development Corporation, one of the business arms of the Australian Government.

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CSO: 4020/56

FOREIGN TRADE, INVESTMENT

MACHINERY EXPORTS UP 53.9 PERCENT JAN-JUN 1986

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIXIE BAO in Chinese 17 Jul 86 p 1

[By reporter Xin Yan [0207 6056]: "Favorable Trend Shown in China's Exports of Machinery and Electrical Products; Total Amount of Exports of the Machinery Industry in the First Half This Year Increased 53.9 Percent"]

[Text] This year, exports of China's machinery and electrical products displayed a favorable tendency. According to statistics of the China National Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corporation, the Agricultural, and Automobile Import-Export General Corporations for the period from January to June, the total amount of exports of machinery and electrical products was \$178.94 million, an increase of 53.9 percent over the corresponding period of last year. Among these increases, those of the Machinery and Equipment Import-Export General Corp increased 52.5 percent, of the Agricultural Machinery Import-Corp 44.7 percent.

As to the categories of products, most of the major machinery and electrical products registered very large increases compared to the corresponding period last year. Industrial ... [illegible] increased almost threefold, lathes increased 74 percent, cutting tools 42.6 percent, ball bearings 31 percent, electric motors of fractional horsepower 35 percent, standardizing devices 20.7 percent, internal combustion engines (actual weights) 8.3 percent. However, complete plant equipment and electrical instruments and meters declined 22.6 and 14.5 percent, respectively.

According to opinions expressed by comrades in the relevant departments, striving to fulfill and overfulfill this year's task of machinery and electrical products exports still remains a very arduous affair.

For these reasons, the departments in administrative charge of the machinery industry in the various localities and all import-export companies, while making full use of commodities in stock, must raise the fulfillment ratio of contracts, where such needs further improvement, and must, furthermore, energetically overcome the difficulties caused by shortages of raw and semifinished materials, transport facilities, and electric power, reduce cases of short deliveries on contracts due to reasons on our part, and ensure the fulfillment of this year's task of machinery and electrical products exports.

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CSO: 4006/1313

FOREIGN TRADE, INVESTMENT

GUANGZHOU JOINT VENTURES REPORTED PROFITABLE

OW271930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Hong Kong, November 27 (XINHUA)--Nearly 90 percent of joint ventures, cooperative enterprises and other foreign- or Hong Kong-funded businesses have been making profits in Guangzhou, capital of coastal Guangdong Province, Mayor Zhu Senlin announced here Wednesday.

At a press conference for a seminar on successful investment in the city, he said among some 300 foreign- or Hong Kong-funded businesses which have been set up since 1979, 12 percent have suffered losses, as a recent survey indicates.

Guangzhou had signed agreements with foreign and Hong Kong enterprises on 666 major projects of joint ventures, cooperative enterprises and compensation trade, involving 1.4 billion U.S. dollars of investment, by the end of September of this year, he said.

The 300 enterprises that have gone into operation have involved an inflow of capital of 430 million U.S. dollars, according to Mayor Zhu.

Asked about the future of the enterprises running at a loss, he said the municipal government has earmarked more loans and helped improve management to support those enterprises.

But, he said, a business may go bankrupt if there is no way for it to survive after all means have been tried.

The bankruptcy law which is under discussion at the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress--China's highest legislative body--will be promulgated soon.

To deal with the shortage of foreign exchange of some joint ventures and cooperative enterprises, the mayor said Guangzhou has adopted such measures as allocating the city's foreign exchange quotes to some firms.

In addition to the major projects above, the city has signed over 10,000 small cooperative projects such as processing supplied materials or assembling imported parts or components for overseas partners.

He said Guangzhou has also worked out specific measures for implementing the regulation to encourage foreign investment promulgated by the Chinese central government last month.

Speakers at the one-day seminar--"successes in China"--which opened today, will also include manager of joint ventures in Guangzhou.

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CSO: 4020/57

FOREIGN TRADE, INVESTMENT

HUNAN LEADER ON MEASURES TO PROMOTE FOREIGN TRADE

HK280245 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] At a provincial foreign trade planning conference convened yesterday, Governor Xiong Qingquan proposed that the province must guarantee to earn \$550 million in foreign exchange from next year's foreign trade, and strive to attain the \$600 million mark, thereby achieving a rise of 20 percent over this year.

Hunan's foreign trade this year has been more successful than expected. The province had fulfilled its state-assigned export quota by mid-October. By mid-November, it had fulfilled the goal set by the provincial party committee and government at the beginning of the year. Export value totaled \$450 million. This has created conditions for expanding exports next year.

However, there are also many difficult factors in striving for a still higher level in foreign trade next year. Hence, Governor Xiong pointed out that the province must seriously implement the existing policies on rewards and also formulate a number of new policy measures. The province must summon up resolve to make a success of running the export production bases and gradually form an export production system. Operational powers regarding a number of export products should be delegated to the lower levels. In this way the prefectures and cities will have a certain degree of decision-making powers in procurement prices and sources of supply. This will stimulate their enthusiasm for foreign trade, and they will work hard to open up foreign markets.

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CSO: 4006/156

FOREIGN TRADE, INVESTMENT

JIANGSU GOVERNOR URGES DEVELOPMENT THROUGH EXPORTS

OW250001 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Addressing an enlarged meeting of provincial government functionaries yesterday afternoon, Governor Gu Xiulian called on provincial-level organs to do their best to boost Jiangsu's economic development by focusing on an export-oriented economy.

At the meeting Vice Governor Zhang Xuwu made a report on his tour of Guangdong Province to learn from its experiences, noting that great changes had taken place in the Zhujiang Delta and other areas of the province as a result of carrying out economic reform and implementing a policy of opening to the outside world. He also briefed the meeting participants on Guangdong's experience in developing economic relations with foreign countries. He suggested that Jiangsu should follow a suitable economic and foreign trade policy.

Leading comrades of the provincial government expressed the hope that all departments of the provincial-level organs have a good understanding of the nation's basic policy of opening to the outside world, concentrate on developing an export-oriented economy, use foreign trade as a motive force to boost the province's economic development, earnestly implement the provisions on encouraging foreign investment promulgated by the provincial government recently, and quicken the pace of utilizing foreign capital and importing technology.

Leading comrades of the provincial government also urged provincial-level organs to boldly make use of foreign capital, implement a preferential policy, improve the investment environment, expand exports in order to increase foreign exchange earnings, invite foreign businessmen to set up joint ventures or cooperative enterprises in Jiangsu, and strive to earn more foreign exchange through tourism and exports of technology and labor services.

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CSO: 4006/156

FOREIGN TRADE, INVESTMENT

SHENZHEN: PORT WHOLLY BUILT BY FOREIGN CAPITAL

HK131003 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1229 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Shenzhen, 10 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Shenzhen's Mawan deepwater port project, the first port in China wholly built by foreign capital, is to start within this year. After the completion of the project, the port will become a large computer-controlled container port.

Mawan Port will be built and administered by the Haixing Port Development Company Ltd, which is jointly run by Singapore's Sen Chang [2773 2512] Piling Company Ltd (private), and the Shenzhen branch of the General Services Company for the Exploration of Nanhai Oil. All the funds needed will be wholly provided by the Singapore side. The Haixing Port Development Company Ltd was officially established on 11 November.

Mawan Port is located at the western part of Shenzhen's Nantou Peninsula and the eastern side of the southern section of the Jishi waterway at the Zhu Jiang mouth. Its natural water depth ranges from 9 to 14 meters, and the water area is calm. The project to be started this year is the first phase of the entire project, with an investment of 178 million yuan. Two berths will be completed first. One of them is specially designed for containers of the 35,000-ton class. It will be 250 meters in length, 450 meters in longitudinal depth, and 12 meters in water depth. The other one is a multi-purpose berth for vessels of 20,000-ton class. It will be 200 meters in length, 450 meters in longitudinal depth, and 11 meters in water depth. In front of the port, there will be a loading rack and wheeled cranes. In the rear, there will be a container yard, warehouses, and a container cargo transport center. A feeder railway of the Shenzhen-Mawan Railway will go straight to the port.

These two berths will be completed and put into operation in June 1988. According to plans, 12 berths will be built in the entire port. The coastal line of the port will be 3.15 km in length.

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CSO: 4006/156

FOREIGN TRADE, INVESTMENT

JOINT VENTURES IN ZHEJIANG SHOWING PROFITS

OW231242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1130 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Hangzhou, November 23 (XINHUA)--A garment-making joint venture between Hangzhou, capital of Zhejiang Province, and Japan has made a profit of 612,000 yuan (165,000 U.S. dollars) since it started operation seven months ago.

The Japanese side, according to its 30 percent of the investment, will get over 180,000 yuan (nearly 50,000 U.S. dollars) in dividend.

This is only one of the 25 Chinese-foreign joint ventures in East China's Zhejiang Province that have begun making profits.

According to an official in the provincial foreign economic relations and trade department, the joint ventures are in the textile, electronic, food, aquatic products, mineral, chemical, building materials, machinery, garment, tourism and service trades.

Previously most of the investors were from Hong Kong and Japan. In recent years, business people from Australia, Britain, France and the United States have come to invest in the form of compensation trade, joint venture, cooperative production or operation, bonds-issuing, leasing and business credit.

At present, 19 joint ventures sell their products abroad, and the number is expected to increase to 50 next year.

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CSO: 4020/57

FOREIGN TRADE, INVESTMENT

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI'S LABOR EXPORT CONTRACTS--Last year, Shanghai signed more than 20 contracts for the execution of projects and labor service cooperation abroad. The value of the contracts was almost \$13 million. They included a comprehensive amusement park for Rotterdam in Holland, a textile mill, garment factory, shoe factory, and electrical instrument factory for Iraq, and other projects, numbering more than 10, as well as building officer dormitories in Thailand. Shanghai, furthermore, instituted cooperation in certain projects and labor services with such countries as Iran, Holland, Mauritius, and Australia. Extensive contacts were taken up with such countries and territories as Hong Kong, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Rwanda, and Morocco. In addition, 18 foreign aid projects and multilateral and bilateral aid projects of the United Nations were taken on. These included a rice bran oil plant and a chemical fertilizer plant for Bangladesh, a garment factory for the Sudan, a stadium for the Comoros, and a tailoring plant for Zimbabwe. [Text] [Shanghai SHANGHAI GONGYE JINGJI BAO in Chinese 5 May 86 p 1] 9808

SHANDONG EXPORTS---Beijing, 19 Nov (XINHUA)--Shandong Province had fulfilled the provincial plan for exporting local products by the end of October, earning a total of 1.41 billion U.S. dollars--30.9 percent more than last year. The export of the province's cotton, corn and peanuts increased by big margins. The earning of foreign exchange by light industry, textiles and arts and crafts all increased by one third. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1121 GMT 19 Nov 86 OW] /8309

HANGZHOU EXPORTS--Beijing, 18 Nov (XINHUA)--Hangzhou has developed nearly a hundred new products for export this year and earned an additional 30 million U.S. dollars. The capital city of coastal Zhejiang Province already has over 400 various exports. The new export products include canned cucumber, wild ducks, wine, and embroidered linen garments. By the end of October, the city had earned more than 154 million U.S. dollars, a 50 percent increase over the same period last year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 18 Nov 86 OW] /8309

CSO: 4020/56

ECONOMIC ZONES

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT IN SHANGHAI ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ZONES

Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 30, 31 Jul 86

[30 Jul 86 p 12]

[Text] Beijing, 29 July (NCNA)--An area of over 500 square km of Shanghai Municipality has been designated as an area opened up to foreigners and to enjoy preferential treatment.

The Shanghai municipal government a few days ago issued a circular which says that the area designated as opened up to foreigners and to enjoy preferential treatment comprises the Shanghai city area, 10 towns in suburban counties (the county administration seats) and 6 satellite cities and cities and townships designated as industrial cities and townships.

The total area of these districts is 523.9 square km and occupies 8.6 percent of the entire area of Shanghai Municipality. Agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, and aquaculture production and processing, carried on in villages outside the mentioned zone, established with foreign investment and with the objective of developing foreign trade, may, with the approval of the Shanghai Municipal Government, also enjoy equal preferential treatment.

Certain special policies applied by Shanghai, similar to those that apply in the case of special economic zones [SEZs], are, as far as can now be ascertained, policies in respect of the following:

I. Regarding Scope and Time for the Examination and Approval of Projects

The State Council has delegated to Shanghai the authority to examine and approve independently projects of a productive nature with total investments not exceeding \$30 million; projects of an unproductive nature are not subject to the \$30 million limit.

In the case of a project with foreign investment, the Municipal Commission for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, with other relevant commissions, must respond within 1 month to any formal application by the administrative organ in charge of the Chinese investment.

II. Regarding Preferential Taxation

1. The sphere of preferential reductions and exemptions from enterprise income tax and from consolidated industrial and commercial tax for the old Shanghai city district is extended to 10 counties in the suburban area within the jurisdiction of Shanghai Municipality and to key satellite cities and townships where, with the approval of the municipal government, industrial and research projects have been concentrated and set up, also to projects of the agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, and aquacultural industries, and to projects of processing products of these industries, established with foreign investments and having as their objective the development of exports, if approved by the municipal government and located within its jurisdiction.

2. All technology-intensive and knowledge-intensive projects of Chinese-foreign joint ventures, Chinese-foreign cooperative ventures, and solely foreign-financed enterprises, set up within the above-mentioned old Shanghai city district, or projects with foreign investments of \$30 million or above, with long recovery periods, or projects in the field of energy, communications, and harbor construction, shall be charged enterprise income tax at the reduced rate of 15 percent. Shanghai has the authority to examine and approve projects of this nature. Remittances abroad of a foreign partner's share in these projects shall be exempt from remittance income tax.

Enterprises in the old city area which do not fulfil the above-stated conditions for tax reductions, but which are engaged in one of the following trades, may receive a 20 percent reduction from the enterprise income tax and also a 20 percent reduction from the local income tax, calculated according to the amounts originally under these tax laws: (1) Machine manufacturing and electrical industries; (2) Metallurgical, chemical, building materials industries; (3) Light, textile, packing industries; (4) Medical instruments and pharmaceutical industries; (5) Agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, aquaculture industries, and their processing industries; (6) Construction industry; (7) Enterprises engaged in scientific research projects.

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[Text] 3. In the case of newly established ventures with Chinese-foreign investments (not including Chinese-foreign cooperative ventures and solely foreign financed enterprises) whose joint business operations are to continue for 10 or more years, the enterprise in question may apply for, and be approved by the tax organ, for exemption from income tax for the first and second year, starting from the first year the enterprise has a profit, and shall be taxed at half the due rate in the third to fifth years.

4. In case the foreign partner reinvests in China for at least 5 years his profits from a joint venture, he shall be refunded 40 percent of the income tax that has been levied on the portion which he has reinvested.

5. In case a foreign businessman did not establish his own organization in China, but derives dividends, rental, patent royalties, and other income from

a source in the old city district to which special preferential treatment applies, such income shall be taxed at the reduced rate of 10 percent, unless such income is exempt from income tax according to law.

6. Equipment imported as investment or as supplemental investment by an enterprise in the old city district, to be used by the enterprise in question either as production equipment, or as equipment for business operations, as building materials, means of transportation and office equipment for own use, shall be exempt from import duty and consolidated industrial and commercial tax.

7. Export products manufactured by enterprises in the old city district, excepting products which the state prohibits from being exported, shall be exempt from consolidated industrial and commercial tax.

8. Raw and semifinished materials, spare parts, fitting, components, and packing materials imported by enterprises in the old city district shall be exempt from consolidated industrial and commercial tax to the extent that they are used for export products.

9. Household articles and means of transportation brought into the country by foreign personnel working for enterprises in the old city district, or residing there, for their own use, shall within reasonable amounts be exempt from consolidated industrial and commercial tax, on the strength of certification by the relevant agency of the municipal people's government.

III. Regarding Land Rental

1. Land rentals must not be adjusted within less than 3 years, however, in not less than 5 years at the beginning of the land use.

2. In case the Chinese party to a joint venture brings in a land use right as his investment, no adjustment is permitted for the duration of the contract.

IV. Regarding Materials Supplies and Product Marketing

1. When Chinese-foreign joint ventures, cooperative ventures, and solely foreign-financed enterprises purchase materials in China, they may sign contracts directly with the producing unit, determine the place of delivery, or establish a production base for raw materials to ensure future supplies. They may also purchase at the various domestic commodity fairs and markets. Any materials listed as plan supplies, shall be supplied at plan prices. If the supply problem cannot be solved within the plan, supplies may be obtained at floating or market-adjusted prices. The relevant departments must not willfully raise prices; violations will be prosecuted according to law.

2. Export articles produced by the above-mentioned enterprises may be promoted and marketed at the Guangzhou Trade Fair or at the export commodity trade talks held by this city. Articles for domestic sale may be promoted and marketed at the various domestic trade fairs or markets.

Prices for export products shall be determined by the enterprises themselves. Domestic sales of products, which are unavailable or in short supply in China and would have to be imported, may be approved for "import substitution." Such products may be bought by the unit in need of them at international market prices and against foreign exchange.

3. Imports and exports that require permits may be imported or exported in separate lots, within the scope of the permit. The unit that issues the import or export permit must do so within 5 days, or refer the case to higher authority.

If the quantity listed on the export permit is less than the quantity that needs to be exported, the Foreign Trade Import-Export Corporation may be applied to, to purchase the surplus quantity and to pay for it in foreign exchange according to export prices.

4. Products manufactured by Chinese-foreign joint ventures, cooperative ventures, and solely foreign-financed enterprises may participate in municipal or nationwide public appraisals of product qualities; products of excellent quality shall be issued certificates of excellence.

5. Chinese-foreign joint ventures and cooperative ventures may, with due approval, establish business organizations and train business and managerial personnel abroad, also in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan.

V. Regarding Labor Management

1. Chinese-foreign joint ventures, cooperative ventures, and solely foreign-financed enterprises shall have authority to freely invite applications for jobs, select, and employ their working personnel, and according to the relevant Chinese legal provisions, and in case of legitimate reason, also to readjust the work of staff and workers, or discontinue further employment, and dismiss or retire them.

The foreign partner in a joint operation may guarantee and recommend certain Chinese individuals with actual capabilities and suited for the needs of the enterprise to be employed as staff or workers in the enterprise.

2. The salary and wages standards, the form of remunerations, the rewards and allowances for staff and workers shall be determined by the board of directors.

In pace with the development of production at the enterprise, the skill and expertise of its staff and workers, and with rising labor productivity, salaries and wages to staff and workers may be gradually increased. Should the enterprise incur losses, salaries and wages to staff and workers may be appropriately lowered on consultation with the labor union of the enterprise.

VI. Regarding Foreign Exchange Control

1. Chinese-foreign joint ventures, cooperative ventures, and solely foreign-financed enterprises may directly raise capital from banks abroad, and may

also transact foreign exchange deposits and loans with the Shanghai branches of foreign or overseas Chinese-financed banks.

2. Net profits earned by foreign partners of joint enterprises may be remitted abroad through the Bank of China; profits from solely foreign-financed enterprises may be entirely remitted abroad.

3. The salaries, wages, and other legitimate rights and interests of staff and workers of foreign nationality or of those from Hong Kong and Macao, may be remitted abroad in full, after deducting legal taxes and domestic expenses.

In the last few years, there has been a rapid development in economic and trade relations between Shanghai and all nations and territories of the world. The municipal government is confident that with the further opening up of Shanghai and with a more profound mutual understanding between Shanghai and all parts of the world, there will be an even closer economic, trade, and technological cooperation between Shanghai and the various countries and territories of the world.

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CSO: 4006/1312

ECONOMIC ZONES

EXPORT-ORIENTED ECONOMY TAKES SHAPE IN SHANTOU

HK201052 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpts] By 14 November the Shantou Special Economic Zone had been established for exactly five years. After five years of construction, the zone has initially become an export-oriented special economic zone, with industry and agriculture as its main focus and involving comprehensive development of transportation, communications, commerce, tourism, financing, and selling real estate.

The zone has now laid a foundation in energy, telecommunications, and the services industry. Over the past five years, it has signed 338 contracts on items bringing in foreign technology and on cooperation with other enterprises in the county and on running enterprises on its own, with a total investment amount of some 2.14 billion Hong Kong dollars. There are now some 80 industrial enterprises in the zone, and their main products include carpets, garments, plastics, construction materials, electrical machines, ceramics, toys, and jewelry. About 75 percent of the industrial products are for export. There are now 20 agricultural enterprises and 11 processing plants in the zone, including roasting eels, cold storage, preserving food, food processing, and processing rabbit hair. The zone has brought in over 100 fine breeds of plants and animals. Over 90 percent of its agricultural and aquatic products are for export.

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CSO: 4006/156

ECONOMIC ZONES

SHENZHEN REPORTS ALL-ROUND ECONOMIC UPSURGE

OW180516 Beijing XINHUA in English 0220 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Shenzhen, November 18 (XINHUA)--Shenzhen, one of the four special economic zones in South China, is experiencing an all-round upsurge of industry, external trade and financial income this year, local statistics officials told XINHUA today.

Between January and October, its industrial output value reached 2.728 billion yuan (about 736.5 million U.S. dollars), surpassing the level of the whole of 1985.

Forty percent, or 1.193 billion yuan (about 267.1 million U.S. dollars), of this value came from goods for export--ten percent higher than last year, officials said.

Exports this year include TV sets, radio-cassettes, bicycles, electronic clocks, quartz watches, garments and soft drinks.

Meanwhile, Shenzhen attracted 265 million U.S. dollars of direct investment from foreign firms--64.8 percent more than the same period last year.

Its financial income increased by 6.5 percent to 698 million yuan (about 188.4 million U.S. dollars), according to statistics.

Commerce in the zone, which suffered a setback early this year, is resuming its prosperity. The total retail sales value reached 2.149 billion yuan (about 580.2 million U.S. dollars) in the first ten months of this year. Officials predict that it will reach the 1985 level by the end of this year.

The savings deposits at the city also increased to 4.078 billion yuan (about 1.10 million U.S. dollars).

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CSO: 4020/57

ECONOMIC ZONES

SHENZHEN RESOLVES CONSOLIDATION PROBLEMS

HK260221 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1246 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Shenzhen, 25 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The comprehensive consolidation of industrial and commercial enterprises by the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone has come to the end of a stage. During the current comprehensive consolidation, lasting for nine months, the following problems have been resolved:

--Ninety-three "briefcase companies" have been banned and their business licenses confiscated. After their establishment, having obtained the approval of the departments concerned by cheating, these "briefcase companies," with neither capital nor permanent offices, engaged in speculation and obtained loans and payments for goods through fraud and deception, thus upsetting the social and economic order.

--The cases of leasing or transferring business licenses, in which 91 enterprises were involved, have been handled and corrected. During the current consolidation, it was discovered that after obtaining their business licenses, some enterprises, instead of making investments and carrying out their operations, leased or transferred them without authorization to people from other parts of the country without permanent employment. This led to many swindling cases. Two hundred and eighty-five enterprises involved in these cases were abolished.

--Seven general companies have been eliminated and 84 companies and branch companies eliminated or merged. The previous enterprise setup in Shenzhen was confused. Under some general companies there were other general companies, and under some companies there were shopping centers under which again there were yet more companies, and some retail departments claimed they were branch companies. The situation in which organizations were overlapping and over-staffed has been ended by the current consolidation.

In addition, further measures have been taken to deal with enterprises run by party and government organizations.

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CSO: 4006/156

ECONOMIC ZONES

NEW FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICES SET UP IN XIAMEN, ZHUHAI

HK121505 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 12 Nov 86 p 2

["Special Dispatch" by reporter Kuang Yu [1639 1342]: "With the Approval of the State Administration of Exchange Control Under the State Council, Xiamen and Zhuhai Set Up Organizations for Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange Through Negotiations"]

[Text] With the formal approval of the State Administration of Exchange Control under the State Council a few days ago and on the premise of properly using foreign exchange, the Xiamen and Zhuhai Special Economic Zones have set up organizations that will allow foreign exchange buyers to meet with foreign exchange sellers to freely negotiate exchange rates. This is a breakthrough in the administration of exchange control in the two special economic zones.

According to relevant official quarters under the State Administration of Exchange Control, this approval is aimed at promoting and enlivening the administration of exchange control in the special economic zones, at making the most of foreign exchange funds, and at promoting economic development in the special economic zones. Therefore, Zhuhai and Xiamen are allowed to follow the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone's practice of regulating foreign exchange on a trial basis. However, organizations for regulating foreign exchange must be supervised by local subbureaus of exchange control. On the premise that foreign exchange sources are ensured to be proper and on the premise of properly using foreign exchange, foreign exchange buyers and sellers are allowed to meet with one another to freely negotiate exchange rates.

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CSO: 4006/156

ECONOMIC ZONES

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL JOINT VENTURES IN TIANJIN--Tianjin, November 25 (XINHUA)--Ten joint ventures are producing and another five have started trial production in an economic and technological zone Beijing developed in Tianjin, North China. The first workshop area and some living quarters have been completed in a 1.2 square kilometer area of the zone, which will eventually cover 33 square kilometers, zone administration official Wang Rongchun told XINHUA today. By the end of the year, Wang said, the number of operating enterprises in the district will reach 20. These are joint ventures run between the city and firms from Denmark, Japan, Federal Germany, the United States and Hong Kong, Wang said. Now, over 43 contracts have been signed by the city and foreign companies involving 27 million U.S. dollars of foreign funds, Wang said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 25 Nov 86] /8309

TASKS IN ENTERPRISE REFORM--According to XIAN WANBAO, after listening to reports on the form of number of enterprises and departments on the implementation of the joint stock, leasing, and contract systems, Dong Jichang, deputy secretary of the Provincial Party Committee and secretary of the City Party Committee, pointed out: It is necessary to study and resolve the problem of separating enterprise ownership powers from operating powers, and regard this as a point of breakthrough in reform of the economic structure. We should embark on a new path in this respect. Dong Jichang demanded that Xian City get a good grasp of these matters in deepening enterprise economic structural reform next year: 1) Perfect the market mechanism; 2) change the functions of the organs; 3) harmonize the internal relations of the economy. [Text] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 1 Dec 86 HK] /9738

CSO: 4006/159

DOMESTIC TRADE

SHANDONG RAPIDLY DEVELOPS TRADE FAIRS, MARKETS

SK250838 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Over the past few years, our province has achieved rapid development in establishing trade fairs and markets. To date it has had more than 5,400 trade fairs and markets.

Our province has changed its former trade fairs and markets, in which only peasants supplied each other's needs and readjusted their own surpluses and shortages, into comprehensive trading places full of multiple commodities and commodities turned out under the program of developing a diversified economy. Those former trade fairs and markets were only confined to transactions by peasants, and their commodities only consisted of vegetables, fruits and melons. At present, commodity sellers in these trade fairs and markets are not only peasants, but also those who come from state commercial firms, supply and marketing cooperatives, and industrial and mining enterprises; as well as from enterprises run by urban neighborhoods, townships, towns, and households. They not only have the commodities of indigenous farm and sideline products, but also industrial products, handicraft articles and work, and means of livelihood and production. A large volume of farm and sideline products have flowed into urban areas through dealers in these trade fairs and markets, and many industrial products have been directly sold to peasants through them. As a result, these trade fairs and markets have become an important channel of commodity exchanges between the urban and rural areas and have played an ever-increasing role as an economic link between the urban and rural areas. This represents the new and important trade development among markets and trade fairs.

The second characteristic of trade among the markets and trade fairs throughout our province is that their transactions have been changed from solely retail sales to those of both retail and wholesale and that a large number of wholesale markets have taken shape. Of the 5,400 trade fairs and markets throughout the province, the overwhelming majority conduct both retail and wholesale trade and those concentrating on wholesale have been also and successively established. As of the end of August, both urban and rural areas throughout the province had 38 wholesale markets and urban wholesale agents. To date these markets and agents have become distributing centers for various commodities.

The third characteristic of trade among the markets and trade fairs throughout the province is that they have fostered a trend of expanding their marketing places, improving their poor facilities to higher standards, and increasing their functions. At present, there are 351 covered markets in the province, which occupy more than 700,000 square meters of land.

DOMESTIC TRADE

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC, TECHNOLOGICAL MEETING ENDS--The 5-day North China economic, technological, material, and information exchange and transaction meeting concluded in Shenyang today. This information exchange meeting was attended by approximately 500 people from various circles from 18 provinces and regions. Approximately 100 agreements on economic and technological cooperation, technological transfer, and material supply and marketing were concluded and the total transaction volume reached the vicinity of \$100 million yuan. What is worth mentioning is that many village, township and town heads, and party secretaries, leading comrades of responsible economic departments, and comrades of the support-the-poor work team of the eastern, western, and northern parts of Liaoning also came to the meeting to participate in information exchange and transactions. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Nov 86 SK] /6662

SHAANXI TECHNOLOGICAL IMPORTS, TRANSFORMATION--During the sixth 5-year plan period, Shaanxi Province scored achievements in technological imports and technological transformation. Except for Xian City, our whole province concluded transactions on 181 technological imports and transformation projects, and the volume of business was approximately \$200 million. The technological imports projects were mainly done in 1984 and 1985, and the volume of business in 1985 was only \$116 million and ranked 12th in the whole country. The technological imports and transformation projects, 76 have been put into operation and the total amount of investment is 250 million yuan. Their output value increase by some 600 million yuan each year and their profits and taxes by 90 million yuan, and they earn \$16 million worth in foreign exchange each year. The other projects will be put into operation one after another in the next years. [Summary] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 Nov 86 HK] /6662

CSO: 4006/146

FINANCE, BANKING

LIAOWANG ON SINO-U.S. FINANCIAL MARKET SYMPOSIUM

HK011240 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 47, 24 Nov 86
pp 6-7

[Article by Zhu Minzhi [2612 2404 0037]: "An Important Step Forward in Sino-U.S. Financial Cooperation"]

[Text] The Sino-U.S. financial market symposium was held in Beijing in mid-November. More than 30 senior personages of Wall Street financial circles and nearly 300 experts from financial circles in China attended the symposium, which discussed the present situation and development of the financial markets in China and the United States and the prospects for economic and financial cooperation between China and the United States. This was the first symposium jointly held by Chinese and American financial circles.

"Attracted by China's Policy of Opening Up"

The symposium was jointly held by the People's Bank of China--China's central bank--and the New York Stock Exchange. The symposium was held from 10 November to 13 November, a total of 4 days. It was learned that the U.S. side began making preparations for the symposium in the second half of last year. Most of the American participants in the symposium were big bosses of the New York Stock Exchange, including former U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers and former U.S. Secretary of Commerce Elliot L. Richardson. The United States has rarely sent abroad such a big delegation comprising so many senior personages of its financial circles. Just before the delegation left for China, they expressed that they "were attracted by China's policy of opening up," and that they had a great interest in China's political and economic reforms.

John J. Phelan Jr, head of the U.S. delegation and chairman and senior executive of the New York Stock Exchange, believed that China is now in a period of great excitement which is full of creativeness and bright prospects. The symposium would certainly enhance the mutual understanding between China and the United States and was a great event of historical significance. Former U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers, who had visited China in 1978, was surprised by the great changes which had taken place in China over the past few years. He said that China has achieved great successses. Beijing is full of life and construction work can be seen everywhere in the city.

"I Hope That You Will Be Bolder"

The Chinese side attached great importance to the first symposium jointly held by Chinese and American financial circles. Two days after the symposium ended, Chairman Deng Xiaoping met with the friends of American financial circles.

The meeting was held in light and lively atmosphere. At the beginning of the meeting, Deng Xiaoping asked the head of the U.S. delegation: Do you know the aim of the symposium? The aim of the symposium is to "exploit" you, to acquire knowledge from you. Deng's remarks evoked thunderous laughter. After the meeting, a woman member of the U.S. delegation who had visited China 10 years before told Deng Xiaoping that enormous changes had taken place over the past 10 years, but that Deng had not changed, because Deng was still in good health and still talked with great humor.

During the meeting, Deng Xiaoping explained to his guests the current situation of China's political and economic reforms, the short-term and long-term objectives of China, the question of making cadres younger in average age, and so on, in which the American side expressed great interest. Commenting on the Sino-U.S. financial market symposium, Deng Xiaoping said: The symposium has not only provided us with an opportunity to learn from you but has also enabled the U.S. economic and financial circles to fully understand us. For all of you, the symposium is an opportunity to get first-hand information about China and to have a better understanding of U.S. and of China, not only the present China but also China at the end of this century and China in the first half of the 21st century, with your own eyes and ears so that you will be able to strengthen our mutual cooperation.

The head of the U.S. delegation said that American entrepreneurial circles and the American people have deep feelings for the Chinese people and are willing to invest in China, but are still uncertain about certain aspects of China. Referring to questions raised by the U.S. side, Deng Xiaoping said: We welcome American entrepreneurs to come to invest in China to establish both joint ventures and enterprises with exclusive foreign investment. We welcome both types of investment. Since it is a mutual cooperation, you will certainly get the profit you should get. You are worried about our imperfect laws. I think, however, that the problem will gradually be solved. Recently, we have promulgated 22 regulations with regard to this question. The new regulations certainly have defects, but we can improve them and overcome their defects later on. In a word, you should believe that investing in China involves very little risk and that China has great potential to be tapped. At present, it is only the beginning. So, I hope that once you are aware of this situation, you will make more contributions. Foreign investors should not be afraid of suffering losses at the very beginning of their investment. As far as this is concerned, you know the reasons very clearly. However, whether you will be bold in investing in China is still to be seen. I hope that you will become bolder and win a gold medal in this respect. These humorous remarks made by Deng Xiaoping again caused thunderous laughter.

"Stones From Other Hills May Serve To Polish the Jade of This One"

At the symposium, Chen Muhua, State Councillor and president of the People's Bank of China, cited the proverb that "stones from other hills may serve to polish the jade of this one" as a metaphor to say that China wishes to learn and use for reference all the beneficial experiences of international financial circles so as to look for ways to establish China's own financial market. Chen said that one of the aims of China's reform of its financial structure in the future is to open up and establish China's capital market in a planned way, to establish, through the reform of the financial structure, a multi-channel and multitype credit structure which stresses bank credit, combines various credit means, and circulates funds, and to gradually establish multi-level financial centers which rely on central cities and a capital market which is suitable for China. This is a completely new topic for China. China lacks practice in this respect and needs to learn from other countries.

The U.S. delegation also said that although the experience and development of a country is restricted by its own history and culture, it is still good to understand the financial systems of other countries. The U.S. delegation sincerely hoped to share its experiences with Chinese financial circles and to enrich its own knowledge by learning from Chinese experiences.

It was with this spirit of mutual learning and mutual reference that the Chinese and American financial circles introduced their respective experiences at the symposium. The symposium discussed a wide range of questions and topics in a vivid atmosphere. The symposium is said to have been a successful meeting which achieved the expected results.

The New York Stock Exchange is now the biggest stock exchange market in the world. The business volume of the New York Stock Exchange now accounts for 81 percent of the total stock business volume in the United States. In the first 9 months of this year, the stock business volume of the New York Stock Exchange amounted to \$1,000 billion, ranking first in the world. At the symposium, 19 senior personages of the New York Stock Exchange introduced the functions, business scope, and development of the New York Stock Exchange, the modern financial structure, financial means, and financial technology, the government role in the stock exchange, the self-regulating mechanism of the financial market, the reasons and methods for investors to receive education and information concerning the stock exchange, the stock market and its impact on the entire economy, and so on. They also gave their opinions and suggestions on the establishment of a financial market in China.

The personages of the Chinese financial circles listened conscientiously to the U.S. side's introduction of the development and changes, experiences and lessons of the American financial market and raised various kinds of questions for discussion with their American friends. At present, the focus of the reform of China's financial structure is to establish and open up a financial market which is suitable for China. The Chinese side was very interested in the U.S. side's introduction of the present situation and history of the stock market and the situation in the American financial market and believed that all these will be useful to China in its efforts to open up a financial market in China and to perfect China's financial structure.

At the symposium, Liu Hongru, vice president of the People's Bank of China, introduced the present situation and future of the reform of China's financial structure, in which the U.S. side showed great interest. The American friends asked a lot of questions concerning China's financial reform, such as what measures will be taken in China's reform of its economic structure, what measures will be taken by China's central bank to strengthen its functions, what role the American financial institutions can play in raising funds for China, and so on. The Chinese side pointed out that at present, China is still studying and is still in the process of creating the relevant measures to serve next year's reform of its financial structure. The general requirement is to speed up the pace of reform and carry out the reform steadily. As for what role the American financial institutions can play in raising funds for China, the Chinese side thought that the American financial institutions could play a variety of roles, such as the role of a bridge, the role of finding customers for China, the role of passing on information, and the role of passing on knowledge and training qualified personnel. The Chinese side also talked about establishing a financial market and said that China is presently studying the relevant laws. The U.S. side said that American financial and economic circles are willing to strengthen cooperation with their Chinese counterparts. They thought that China was full of confidence in its own economic growth and repayment capability.

The symposium is said to be an important step forward in strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation between the Chinese and the American financial circles. Apart from the discussions held between more than 300 Chinese and American experts at the symposium, members of the U.S. delegation also got in touch with the relevant departments in China so as to get a more clear picture of China. John J. Phelan Jr and some other American experts also gave lectures to the postgraduates at the graduate department of the People's Bank of China and got in touch with the younger generation in China's financial circles, which was of great significance to the future cooperation between Chinese and the American financial circles.

During the symposium, the People's Bank of China and the New York Stock Exchange exchanged views on strengthening their mutual cooperation and also reached an agreement. The main contents of the agreement are to strengthen the educational intercourse and the information exchange between the two sides. Both sides agreed that the strengthening of educational intercourse is of great importance to the continued development of both Chinese and American financial markets. The agreement stipulates that both sides will encourage and promote the exchange of teachers, scholars, and experienced financial experts between the New York Stock Exchange and the People's Bank of China and between the branches and affiliated financial institutions of the two financial organizations. For the purpose of studying the financial market, each side will send postgraduates to the other's country to carry out research and practice. Both sides will also exchange academic and professional materials and financial information as well. The materials to be exchanged between the two sides will include books, publications, theses on special topics, audio and video materials, and other forms of financial information.

The symposium marks the beginning of cooperation between the People's Bank of China and the New York Stock Exchange and is an important step forward taken by the financial circles of both countries. It is expected that along with the development of China's modernization cause, China will further open itself up to the world and provide more cooperation opportunities covering wider areas for foreign economic and financial circles.

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CSO: 4006/159

FINANCE, BANKING

GUIDELINES FOR BANKS IN USE OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

Hong Kong CHING-CHI TAO-PAO [ECONOMIC REPORTER] in Chinese No 32, 18 Aug 86 p 26

[Article by Wu Chuanying [0702 0278 5391], Fujian correspondent: "Bu Ming [0592 2494], Chairman of the Board of the Bank of China, Discusses Basic Guidelines for the Use of Foreign Capital by Banks"]

[Text] When I attended the fourth symposium of the Guangzhou International Finance Institute at Guilin in Guangxi Province toward the end of June, I listened to a speech by Bu Ming, chairman of the Bank of China's board of directors and president of the China International Finance Society, on China's use of foreign capital. Although his speech was only one person's discussion presented at a symposium of a regional academic society, it provided additional reference for the scholarly community on the issue of China's use of foreign capital. I am providing a summary to serve as an introduction for those studying or interested in China's foreign capital use.

Bu Ming first discussed the need for using foreign capital. He said: "China's four modernizations necessitate the importation of advanced technologies, equipment, and necessary materials. However, foreign exchange income from exports and non-trade sources are not enough to fund needed imports. This is why we must use foreign capital." He continued by presenting his view on how much foreign exchange China can presently use, a question that has for a long time been argued over by theorists. He said: China is presently using foreign exchange in the following ways: drawing on deposits abroad, issuing bonds, using bilateral or multilateral loans, leasing, using buyer's credits, commercial credits, engaging in joint ventures, contractual ventures, absorbing direct investments, touzi danbao [2121 6327 2137 0202 investment guarantees?], processing imported materials, engaging in compensation trade, etc. However, regardless of the specific form of foreign capital use, all involve the payment of interest and the need for repayment at a certain future date. You can say that we pay for the privilege of taking out a loan by paying the lender interest that is satisfactory to him. We are also trading off an earlier expenditure of accumulation in exchange for a faster rate of growth in the long run. He, therefore, believes that use of foreign exchange is limited by China's total foreign exchange accumulations. This limit is defined by the amount of foreign exchange income derived from trade and non-trade sources.

At this point, Bu Ming stressed the importance of keeping a balance of payments. He said: "China must maintain a balance in its international payments, at least for the medium and long term. If there should be short term deficits, the balance should be restored over the medium or long term, that is to say, 5 years or more. If we fail to do this, it would indicate that China is unable to repay borrowed foreign capital on time or it would become difficult to use letters of credit when importing. This would hurt our country's reputation and that of our banks in terms of credit-worthiness. Loss of credit-worthiness is the biggest limit to our ability to use foreign capital. Bu Ming also said, "According to international practice, foreign capital use is necessarily limited by a debt service ratio. The cut-off is a debt service ratio of 20 percent. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, we maintained a debt service ratio of 15 percent. In reality, our debt service ratio was not even as high as 15 percent. It was roughly between 6 and 8 percent. We thus enjoyed excellent credit abroad." Bu Ming said: "The cut-off line at 20 percent is merely a kind of reference for borrowing. In actual practice, the debt service ratio must never be taken as the only consideration. These factors must also be taken into account: What is the country's debt structure? Is the country capable of managing its debts? What are the benefits to be attained by the funds borrowed?" He pointed out, "Foreign capital use is part of our policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy and should occur within a framework that is both encouraging and restricting. First, it must be made clear that the use of foreign capital is mainly restricted to the importation of advanced technologies and equipment, for technological transformations, to increase production, and enhance export competitiveness, all to increase foreign exchange receipts. Second, it is necessary to carry out, energetically and with great care, the reform of the economic system. In using foreign capital, it is necessary to strictly keep one's promises and act according to law. Third, the reform of finance, banking, and of the foreign capital system have an important bearing on the use of foreign capital, and every effort must be made to coordinate foreign capital use with reforms in these areas. Fourth, consideration must be given to the leadership methods in the various aspects of work involved in the reform at all levels; government administration must be separated from enterprise management, and the enterprises must be allowed to develop to its fullest extent."

On the question of foreign exchange loans and investments by the Bank of China, he first pointed out that the source of the Bank of China's foreign exchange loans and investment capital originates overseas. This is why foreign exchange loans and investments by the Bank of China are wrapped up in the issue of foreign capital use. Bu Ming thus stressed that the basic reasons for investments and foreign exchange loans by the Bank of China should be: (1) Importation of advanced technologies and equipment, strengthening production capacity, and enhancing strength for reconstruction through China's own efforts; (2) Technological transformation and improving export competitiveness; (3) Improving infrastructure and our ability to earn foreign exchange through trade and non-trade activities; (4) In principle, we will not use foreign exchange loans or investments for commercial business operations, for making up fiscal deficits, nor for other fiscal allocations. As far as enterprises are concerned, such funds may be used for: importing advanced

technologies and equipment, improving production capacity, expanding reproduction; improving production conditions, improving product quality and the export competitiveness of products; increasing accumulation, creating more profits and more foreign exchange for the state, promoting the economic development of one's own enterprise and of the country as a whole. We must strive to borrow wisely, use borrowed funds wisely, repay our loans on time, and effect a rapid turnover of foreign exchange funds.

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CSO: 4006/1319

FINANCE, BANKING

CLIMATE BETTER FOR FOREIGN BANKS IN ZHENZHEN

OW190941 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA)--Thanks to new regulations introduced this year, foreign banks in the Shenzhen special economic zone are finding a better climate for operation.

"Though their business volume has kept growing, foreign bank branches have run into some real problems," Liang Qingrui, deputy general manager of the Shenzhen branch of the People's Bank of China, told XINHUA, adding that the main complaints concern the limits on business scope and heavy taxation.

Liang said, "We have considered these complaints seriously and have taken action to improve the situation."

Liang, who attended the Sino-U.S. symposium on capital markets last week in Beijing, said, "In the position of the Central Bank, my branch has the right to work out ways to improve conditions for foreign branch banks."

New measures taken this year to help foreign banks expand services include allowing Chinese enterprises to redeposit idle foreign currency, loaned by the foreign-based banks, until the funds are needed, while previously foreign banks were only allowed to accept deposits in foreign currency from Sino-foreign joint ventures and enterprises funded solely by foreign investment.

Under the new scheme, banks are allowed to write letters of credit for imports to Chinese enterprises and to deal with external payment and settlement, and in this way, they can also supervise the use of loans.

They are also allowed to receive payment from abroad for exports from Chinese enterprises, but the money must be transferred to the appropriate Chinese bank once it is received.

"We are considering expanding the scope of services for foreign banks in future," Liang disclosed.

Earlier this year, the banks were also given some tax breaks. Now they are exempt from turn-over tax for ten years instead of the previous five, and they are also exempt from the 10 percent withholding tax, provided the interest they pay on loans borrowed from banks outside China is not higher than the average interest rate on international interbank markets.

Since last year, 12 foreign-capital bank branches have been opened in Shenzhen and they are now operating under the new regulations.

FINANCE, BANKING

FUJIAN OPENS MARKET FOR INTERBANK LOANS

OW010442 Beijing XINHUA in English 0203 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Fuzhou, December 1 (XINHUA)--East China's Fujian Province this week opened a monetary market enabling banks to make short-term interbank loans, alleviating problems of capital flow.

The market made a major contribution to new year celebrations in Nanping, providing 20 million yuan (5.4 million dollars) to a local bank that will finance the purchase of special foods for the four-day Spring Festival holiday in late January.

Located in Fuzhou, Fujian's capital, the market's total volume topped 44 million U.S. dollars Wednesday and Thursday, its first two days.

Only banks--which in China are government-owned--were able to participate in the market, organized by the Fujian Industrial and Commercial Bank.

But Luo Fufan, head of the bank, said today organizations and individuals will be able to borrow money on the market in the future. "We expect the market to be open at least every other month," he said.

The market is part of the province's monetary reform, designed to decentralize control of capital. In the past, bank branches had to rely on bank head offices for much of their loan capital, and those agencies were often short of funds.

But with the opening of the monetary market, movement of capital has become much easier, said Luo.

This week, for example, a bank branch in Fujian was able to provide the Spring Festival loan to a Nanping bank for three months, in return for 342,000 yuan (92,340 dollars) in interest.

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CSO: 4020/58

FINANCE, BANKING

HEILONGJIANG VICE GOVERNOR SPEAKS ON FINANCIAL WORK

SK270418 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT
26 Nov 86

[Text] The provincial conference on the general inspection of taxation, financial affairs, and prices concluded on the afternoon of 26 November. At the conference, Vice Governor Liu Zhongli pointed out that while carrying out the province's general inspection of taxation, financial affairs, and prices, we should grasp two principles: In addition to protecting the interests which should be given to enterprises and units in line with state stipulations, we must also scientifically investigate and handle cases concerning law and discipline violations. This year, our province has scored initial achievements in the general survey. The province as a whole has discovered an illicit sum of 39.81 million yuan through self-inspection and has returned 8.62 million yuan to the treasury.

Vice Governor Li Zhongli stressed: During the general inspection, we must not be too lenient or too strict and must manage things strictly in line with policies. He said: In the course of inspection, we must stop practicing the old method of simply standing on the opposite side of enterprises while conducting supervision and inspection. In exercising our supervisory and inspection duties, we should pay attention to service and enthusiastically invigorate enterprises through our services.

At the end of his speech, Li Zhongli said: We must ensure that inspection, handling, rectification, and correction are being carried out simultaneously. We should establish and improve all rules and regulations, and help enterprises and units study methods to solve their problems and to strengthen their sense of observing financial and economic discipline through inspection.

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CSO: 4006/159

FINANCE, BANKING

KWANGTUNG BANK PLANS MAJOR EXPANSION

HK290628 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST (BUSINESS POST) in English
29 Nov 86 p 1

[Article by Paul Sham]

[Excerpts] The Kwangtung Provincial Bank, a local unit of the Bank of China, is planning to move its headquarters back to Guangzhou in a bid to become a full-service regional bank.

Guangzhou mayor Zhu Senlin, who is attending a seminar in Hong Kong on successful foreign investments in China, said the People's Bank of China (PBOC), after receiving a restructuring proposal from the bank, had set up a task force to conduct a feasibility study on the move.

The restructuring of the bank would begin immediately after approval from the PBOC was granted, he said.

He said the bank would play a more positive role in promoting economic activities in the city and in the Pearl River delta once the scheme is implemented.

Rather than simply taking orders for central authorities as it had done in the past, the bank would focus on horizontal development and seek relationships with other financial institutions, he said.

Meanwhile, Lin Bin, vice-chairman of the Guangzhou Commission for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, said the city planned to raise overseas funds amounting to no less than U.S.\$100 million.

Mr Lin said the money would be used to finance expansion of the city's infrastructure, particularly for projects in the energy and transportation sectors.

He said the city was considering raising the funds in Hong Kong, Singapore, Japan, France, or the United States.

Mr Lin confirmed reports that Guangzhou would soon open a stock exchange. He said details of the operation would be mapped out by the end of the year and the exchange should be up and running in the first few months of next year.

It will be under the supervision of the PBOC's Guangzhou branch and would probably be managed by the Guangzhou International Trust and Investment Corp, he said, adding that shares in enterprises involving foreign investment might be allowed to trade on the market.

He said a foreign exchange trading centre had recently been set up to assist joint ventures and wholly foreign-owned enterprises to balance their foreign exchange accounts.

The exchange rate would be negotiable between buyers and sellers, and no official rate would be set, he said.

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CSO: 4020/58

FINANCE, BANKING

SHENYANG STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES ISSUE BONDS

OW201158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA)--State-owned and collective enterprises in Shenyang have issued bonds this year and collected more than 350 million yuan (94.6 million U.S. dollars), today's ECONOMIC DAILY reports.

Shenyang, capital city of northeast China's Liaoning Province, a pioneer in China's financial reform, began allowing enterprises to issue bonds last year.

"The sale of bonds by 452 enterprises has promoted technological upgrading of the businesses themselves and accelerated housing construction in the city," according to the report.

"Of the amount collected by the end of October this year, 220 million yuan (59.5 million U.S. dollars) has been allocated for technological renovation projects approved by the state, and the rest for housing construction," the paper said.

The Shenyang cable plant, a leading cable producer in China, needed to update its equipment, but did not get enough funds from state banks. The plant issued 38 million yuan (10 million U.S. dollars) in bonds to make up the difference necessary to complete the project.

This year, the plant has added 24 million yuan (6.5 million U.S. dollars) in profit and taxes.

"The city has constructed more than 270,000 square meters of housing with funds collected from the bond sales, providing rooms for more than 5,000 city families," the paper said.

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CSO: 4020/58

FINANCE, BANKING

BRIEFS

TIANJIN BANK DEPOSITS--According to statistics compiled by the Tianjin Municipal People's Bank, during the January-September period this year, the bank's deposits in both the urban and rural areas reached more than 3.774 billion yuan, more than a 280 million yuan increase over the figure of the corresponding 1985 period, surpassing the increase level scored in the past and the national average increase level. [Text] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Oct 86 p 1 SK] /12232

GUANGDONG FINANCIAL REVENUE--Since the beginning of this year, financial revenue of Guangdong Province has steadily increased. According to statistics, by the end of October, our province had fulfilled 91.5 percent of the annual quota for financial revenue and revenue had recorded an increase of 7.5 percent over the same period last year. The financial revenue of Zhuhai City, Hainan Administrative Region, and Hainan Li-miao Autonomous Prefecture was less than in the same period last year, but the financial revenue of the other 11 prefectures and cities throughout our province increased. The financial revenue of Foshan City and Huiyang Prefecture recorded the biggest increase. By the end of October, the prefecture and city had overfulfilled their annual quotas for financial revenue. [Summary] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Nov 86 HK] /9738

KUNMING MONETARY MARKET OPENS--The Kunming monetary and capital market, the first of its kind in the province which was initiated by the Kunming branch of the Chinese People's Bank, commenced business on 13 November. On the first day, the amount of funds borrowed and lent reached 67.2 million yuan. [Summary] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Nov 86 HK] /9738

GUANGDONG'S FUNDS CIRCULATION NETWORK--According to NANFANG RIBAO, the funds circulation network for China's agriculture banks was officially set up in Foshan on 27 November. After the establishment of the network, the country's first large funds exchange fair among the people was held. The transaction amount in half day reached some 730 million yuan, of which some 400 million yuan were transacted by the province. The newly established funds circulation network for China's agriculture banks was composed of agriculture banks from 31 provinces, autonomous regions, and cities. The members of the network will mainly engage in short-term funds borrowing and lending and develop lateral ties in funds circulation. They will also set up a funds circulation center to deal with the concentration, stocking, and arrangement of information about funds and to arrange the circulation of funds. At yesterday's funds exchange fair, the listed borrowing and lending amount of funds reached some 1.1 billion yuan. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 28 Nov 86 HK] /9738

GANSU BANKING SYSTEM--Reform in the province's banking system is developing healthily. By the end of October, the province's total bank savings reached some 8.1 billion yuan, fulfilling 153.2 percent of the annual target; and the province's total loans amounted to some 9.2 billion yuan, an increase of 29.5 percent over the corresponding period last year. [Summary] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Nov 86 HK] /9738

CSO: 4006/159

SMALL-SCALE ENTERPRISES

BRIEFS

HUBEI TOWNSHIP ENTERPRISES' OUTPUT--The output value of all township enterprises throughout Hubei Province in the first 10 months of this year was some 12 billion yuan, an increase of 24 percent over the same period last year. The township enterprises of prefectures and cities, including Wuhan, Shashi, Xiangfan, (Ezhou), and Jingzhou, developed relatively quickly and their output value exceeded the province's average rate of increase. The number of products of superior quality which have been produced by the township enterprises has reached some 150 this year and is 45 more than last year. The output value of the township enterprises now accounts for over 40 percent of the gross output value of the social economy of the rural areas throughout the province. The output value of the township enterprises of some prefectures and counties has exceeded the gross agricultural output value. [Summary] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 86 HK] /9738

HEBEI RURAL ENTERPRISE PROFITS--Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA)--The current "sparkling plan" to spread practical techniques in the countryside has paid off in increased profits for rural enterprises in Hebei Province, north China, the GUANGMING DAILY reported today. The province has raised 19 million yuan this year for 1,407 practical changes to enterprises owned by rural communities, groups or individuals. This has yielded an estimated 620 million yuan over their original costs, the paper said. One example is a leather factory in Gucheng County, which has imported equipment to develop four new products and earned an additional 200,000 yuan. The national "sparkling plan," was launched last year by the State Science and Technology Commission. It encourages research institutes and urban factories to "spark" innovation in industry and agriculture in the countryside. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0912 GMT 26 Nov 86] /8309

CSO: 4020/58

LABOR

CALL FOR NEW TRADE UNION LAW TO BE FORMULATED

HK181546 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 86 p 2

[Report by Mao Lei (3029 4320): "All-China Federation of Trade Unions Calls for Grasping Firmly the Work of Formulating a New Trade Union Law"]

[Text] The All-China Federation of Trade Unions calls for formulating a new PRC trade union law as soon as possible so that the position of China's trade unions, which are believed to have a total of 80 million members, in state life and its role in social life can be fully guaranteed by law.

In an interview with this reporter recently, Comrade Chen Bingquan, vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, said: Not long after the founding of the People's Republic, the central people's government successively promulgated three laws in 1950--the marriage law, the trade union law and the agrarian reform law. The trade union law has performed a function in accomplishing democratic reform and building socialism and has given full play to the social and political role of trade unions by unfailingly depending on the working class. Along with profound changes in the social, political, and economic fields of our country over the past 30 years and more, and particularly the further development of the current economic and political reform, the existing trade union law has become increasingly out of step with the situation.

The reporter asked: "The new situation is posing new problems and demands to trade unions. Can you say something about them?"

In reply, Comrade Chen Bingquan said: The delegation of decisionmaking power to enterprises, the application of various forms of the ownership system and different methods of business operation, the reform of the labor and wage systems, and some readjustments in social welfare policy have all touched upon the interests of different quarters and labor relations. All these problems are not only reflected in grass-roots enterprises and institutions but involve the position and role of the trade union in the state political structure. This has proposed new requirements for China's trade unions. Reform of the political structure in our country is related to the question of how to divide functions between the party and the government, and economic organizations and mass organizations. Trade unions are not only a link between the party and the working class, but are mass organizations which establish close ties between the state

administrative organs and the broad masses of the working people. Therefore, defining the position, duties, and rights in our state and social life by means of legislation is of great significance to improving socialist democracy.

Comrade Chen Bingquan concluded: the new trade union law should be drafted after reviewing our experiences, both negative and positive, in the trade union movement over the past 30 years and more, using laws of other countries for reference. The new trade union law should also meet the needs of our current reform of the economic and political structures.

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CSO: 4006/142

LABOR

QINGHAI: COMMENTARY URGES LABOR SAFETY AT TOWNSHIP ENTERPRISES

HK190410 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 Nov 86

["Short" station commentary: "Take Effective Measures to Enhance the Township Enterprises' Level of Safety in Production"]

[Text] Over the past few years, township enterprises of our province have developed very quickly and their output value and output doubled and redoubled. By the end of last year, the number of township enterprises in the whole province had reached some 31,600 and their output value some 317 million yuan. The rapid development of the township enterprises has created favorable conditions for enlivening the rural economy of our province and for helping peasants get pulled out of poverty and get rich.

However, we must see that in the circumstances of insufficient capital and with a lack of technicians in specific fields, many township enterprises have hurriedly started. The premises of some enterprises are poor and their equipment outmoded. Their workers have generally lacked knowledge of safety in production. In particular, the production safety conditions of some mining enterprises run by some peasants themselves are still poorer. Some of them have even lacked the necessary production safety facilities.

The fourth quarter has now approached. To fulfill and overfulfill the production tasks for the whole year, all enterprises have accelerated their progress in production. In view of this, we suggest that the departments in charge of the township enterprises at all places and production safety supervisory departments must take measures as soon as possible to carry out a complete and thorough inspection and investigation of the production safety situation of all township enterprises, particularly township mining enterprises. In the course of inspection and investigation, they must help these enterprises work out the necessary plans and measures for safety in production, establish all regulations and systems and put them on a sound basis, and at the same time, provide them with technological guidance and service for these systems and safety equipment for production. They must really create an environment of labor safety.

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CSO: 4006/159

LABOR

SHANGHAI REPORTS SURVEY ON MISUSE OF TALENTED PEOPLE

HK030307 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1249 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Report: "Serious Misuse of Talented People in Shanghai"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Shanghai, 1 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Today, the Shanghai Municipal Personnel Bureau issued the results of the first sample survey on the use of professional and technical personnel: about one-fifth of the over 553,000 various professional and technical personnel in the whole city are now not working with what they learned and in what they are good at and one-fourth of them do not have a sufficient workload or have nothing to do.

Starting in March of this year, the Shanghai Municipal Personnel Bureau employed over 100 surveyors to conduct individual inquiries of 400 units and 10,048 professional and technical personnel concerning 127 survey items and over 580 survey targets and acquired some relatively accurate statistics.

At present, as far as the whole country is concerned, Shanghai still enjoys an advantage in the quantity of talented people but has more problems in the use of these people. Notwithstanding that a number of intellectuals have been given administrative leading posts over the last few years, of the 1,451 professional and technical personnel involved in the sample survey, about half want to be dismissed and return to their original technical posts.

The flow of talented people is also a big problem. Most of these units tend to regard the scientific and technological personnel as their own "private property" and stop them from "seeking employment elsewhere." It is estimated according to the survey results that over 60 percent of the professional and technical personnel in Shanghai have never been transferred since they were employed. There are more restrictions on holding part-time jobs or resignation for the professional and technical personnel. Some units not only absolutely do not allow the scientific and technological personnel to hold part-time jobs but also consider holding part-time jobs as a kind of unhealthy tendency and investigate and take strong measures against personnel who take part-time jobs.

While releasing this news, officials of the Shanghai Municipal Personnel Bureau expresses: In the process of enforcing the policy on intellectuals, Shanghai can resolve better the issues left over by history. However, on the issue of taking care and making full use of the talented people, great efforts need to be made.

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CSO: 4006/159

LABOR

SHANGHAI: INDUSTRIES FACE SKILLED WORKERS SHORTAGE

OW010802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA)--Shanghai's government industries face a shortage of skilled workers produced by their own short-sighted personnel policies, the GUANGMING DAILY reported today.

In addition to hampering normal operations, the shortage is "making it difficult to improve the quality of products and to develop new ones," the Beijing-based paper said. "And sophisticated equipment is not being maintained as it should be."

In response, the Shanghai city government two years ago began running training classes to teach workers skills in crucial areas. The classes have produced 2,600 graduates, said the paper.

But overall, only 2 percent of the manual workers in Shanghai's shipbuilding, energy, and machinery industries are skilled, it said, citing a recent survey.

"And they are an average of 55 years old," the paper said. Normal retirement age for manual workers in China is 55 for women and 60 for men.

The paper blamed the problem on the failure of enterprises to encourage workers to develop their skills. For at least 20 years, China has had no system for classifying manual workers according to skill levels.

"Too many enterprises fail to see the importance of skilled workers," it said. "Not only are there too few training programs, but most workers are kept on the same machine for life, giving them no chance to become more versatile."

The paper said only 20 percent of the manual workers in the surveyed industries have technical school educations or the equivalent.

"Far too few can work with sophisticated technology or figure out how to run new equipment," it said.

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CSO: 4020/58

LABOR

TIANJIN MEETING ON LABOR SYSTEM REFORM ENDS

SK020257 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Excerpts] A 3-day meeting on reform of the labor system concluded yesterday. The meeting called for renewing concepts, further strengthening our understanding of the great significance in reforming the labor system, and enabling the labor reform system to be soundly developed so as to cope with the needs of the entire economic structural reform.

Vice Mayor Li Changxing attended and addressed yesterday's meeting. He said: The reform of the labor system is one of the important components of the entire economic structural reform which will inevitably lead to a change in the people's concepts. The core of the labor system reform is to fully mobilize the socialist enthusiasm and creativity of the workers and the masses. It is conducive to improving the quality of workers and to developing the social productive forces.

Comrade Li Changxing said: A good job in the reform of the labor system has a vital bearing on the smooth progress of the entire economic structural reform. Therefore, leaders at all levels should attach great importance to this work and include it on their agendas. It is necessary to implement the leadership responsibility system. In addition, all districts, counties and bureaus should actively support the work of the labor departments, help solve problems concerning labor disputes and arbitration, labor insurance, and labor service companies' classification of accounts, and create work conditions necessary for the reform of the labor system.

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CSO: 4006/159

LABOR

TIANJIN SEAMEN SERVE ON FOREIGN-REGISTERED SHIPS

OW290216 Beijing XINHUA in English 0207 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Tianjin, November 29 (XINHUA)--Sixteen Chinese seamen left Tianjin recently to work on board the Savona Star, a Hong Kong registered freighter.

In 1980, Tianjin began to dispatch seamen to foreign shipping companies providing a new form of harbor service. Officials hope the service will expand the city's external economic relations.

So far the city has hired out 1,041 seamen to 14 shipping companies from Federal Germany, Greece, Japan, the United States and Hong Kong. The contracts are worth nine million U.S. dollars, according to an official from a local company for international economic and technical cooperation.

As a major open port in North China, Tianjin has nearly 1,000 seamen. "Observing contracts and guaranteeing service quality is the important reason for our success," the official said.

Tianjin seamen now work onboard foreign and Hong Kong freighters, oil tankers, refrigerating vessels, and multi-function carriers. Some ships are manned entirely by seamen from Tianjin.

The Tianjin company enhanced relations with other port cities to promote its business. The company has little more than 100 seamen and lacks senior crew members. It has received personnel support from Shanghai, Xiamen and Qingdao shipping companies.

Over the past few years, Tianjin has accelerated its training program. Sailors are required to master a sound knowledge of marine work and have a basic grasp of English.

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CSO: 4020/58

LABOR

BRIEFS

XIAN LABOR MARKET BOOM--Xian, December 1 (XINHUA)--Xian, capital of northwest China's Shaanxi Province, is witnessing a labor market boom. According to an official in charge of the city's labor and personnel bureau, over 1,500 state-owned enterprises have recently recruited 6,000 contract workers, most of whom have received two or three years' vocational training. Since its opening in 1984, the labor market has developed into a multi-function one, including the exchange of skilled workers and recruitment of contract workers. In the past two years, the market has provided enterprises with 46,200 workers and helped 1,500 workers find new jobs. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 1 Dec 86] /8309

CSO: 4020/58

POPULATION

GUIZHOU MEETING URGES POPULATION CONTROL

HK190133 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The Provincial Party Committee and government held a provincewide telephone conference on family planning on the evening of 18 November, to report on the situation in this work during the January-September period. The meeting called on the province to do a good job in current family planning work and strive to control population growth.

Ding Tingmo, deputy secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, and Vice Governor Zhang Yuqin spoke at the meeting.

The meeting pointed out that it is essential to fully understand the grave population situation facing the province. The leaders at all levels must get a thoroughly good grasp of family planning work in light of the province's low rates of practicing birth control and sterilization and high rate of births outside the allowed quotas. It is essential to mobilize the whole of society to be concerned for and support family planning work and to regard it as an important aspect of building spiritual civilization. The governments at all levels must strictly implement the family planning policies. They must not deviate from the policies and go their own way.

We must do a good job in implementing contraceptive measures, and especially sterilization measures. It is particularly important to improve work in backward areas, shift the focus of work to the rural areas, and work out responsibility systems for each person in backward areas. A deadline must be set for solving the problem of births exceeding the allowed quotas.

The meeting stressed that it is essential to step up the building of grassroots networks. A good grasp must be got of applying measures to terminate pregnancies that exceed the allowed quota. The public health departments must provide all-out assistance to take effective measures in solving the problem of births exceeding the allowed quota. We must strive to fulfill this year's family planning task and control population growth.

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CSO: 4006/159

POPULATION

SHAANXI MEETING STRESSES FAMILY PLANNING PROPAGANDA

HK210205 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The Provincial Party Committee and government held a province-wide telephone conference yesterday evening on family planning propaganda work. Leading comrades of Sanyuan and Yang counties and Weinan Prefecture introduced their experiences in this work. Mou Lingsheng, deputy secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, made a speech.

Mou Lingsheng pointed out that three major tasks should be grasped in the next stage of the propaganda drive:

1. With the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee as the motive force, we should bring family planning onto the track of building the two socialist civilizations.
2. The propaganda drive must be integrated with rural party rectification. Party members must play their leading role and lead the masses in practicing family planning.
3. The propaganda drive must yield practical results. We must continue to vigorously advocate that a couple have only one child and strictly ban the birth of a second or more children not covered by the plan.

Mou Lingsheng stressed that all localities must further strengthen leadership and ensure that this propaganda drive is a success.

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CSO: 4006/159

POPULATION

SHANXI TO BOOST FAMILY PLANNING PROPAGANDA

HK260241 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The provincial government convened a telephone conference on 25 November, which decided to conduct propaganda and education in family planning, together with technical services, during the slack agricultural season this winter and next spring. (Jiao Yibin), chairman of the provincial family planning commission, outlined specific arrangements for this work.

Vice Governor Feng Zhimao presided and spoke. He pointed out that during the seventh 5-year plan period, over 300,000 young couples in Shanxi will be getting married each year. If each young couple has 1 child, this will mean over 300,000 births a year. The number of births will be still more with the addition of the women already married and of child-bearing age, those who are legally having a second child, and those who are having additional children not covered by the plans.

The state has allocated Shanxi a population figure of 30 million by the end of the century. This means that our population can only increase by 3.74 million between now and the year 2000, an average of 250,000 a year. If we fail to strictly control population growth, we are bound to far exceed the population target allocated the province by the state. This will have a serious impact on the building of the province's energy, heavy, and chemical industry bases, achieving quadruplication, and attaining a comfortably well-off living standard.

The party and government leaders and the departments at all levels must therefore clearly understand the serious population situation facing the province and firmly embrace the concept of long-term perseverance in family planning. We must truly assign family planning work an important place on our agenda.

We must formulate a dual contract responsibility system for economic and population targets and ensure that material production and population plans are formulated, conveyed downwards, and checked on together. Population growth must dovetail with material production.

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CSO: 4006/159

POPULATION

BRIEFS

UN GROUP VISITS NINGXIA--On the evening of 8 November, Ma Yingliang and Yang Huiyun, vice chairmen of the regional government, met with Mr Lakuien [2139 1145 1869] and Madam Chiang Chen-ni [5592 3791 1200] of the study group of the UN fund for population activities. At the meeting, the hosts and the guests held friendly and cordial talks. Mr Lakuien and his group arrived in Yinchuan by train on the afternoon of 8 November. During their visit to Yinchuan, they will hold talks with experts in the public health and educational fields in Ningxia and will visit Wuzhong and some other places. After the meeting, Vice Chairman Ma Yingliang gave a dinner in honor of Mr Lakuien and members of his group. [Report: "Autonomous Regional Leaders Meet with a Study Group from the UN Fund for Population Activities"] [Text] [Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 86 p 1] /12232

CSO: 4006/142

MINERAL RESOURCES

BRIEFS

XINJIANG NONFERROUS METALS--Xinjiang has made progress in discovering nonferrous metal deposits. This year, it has discovered mineral deposits, several 10 meters thick, in the north of Junggar and in the (Beicheng) mineral belt on the south of the Altay Shan; tin ore on the east of Junggar; and copper and molybdenum ores in Hami Prefecture. It has discovered tungsten ore in the [words indistinct] of granite at the Altay Shan for the first time this year. In (Kalatongke) area, this year, the region has continued to expand the scope in which it is looking for mineral deposits so that the copper reserve is markedly more than the original reserve. The region has discovered new copper deposits on the southwest of (Kalatongke). [Summary] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Nov 86 HK] /12232

HAINAN'S SAPPHIRE RESERVES--Guangzhou, 17 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--A geological prospecting survey has shown that China's largest sapphire mine has been found in Penglai of Wenchang County, Hainan Island, and its reserves ranks first in the country. Sources in the Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources of Hainan Island said: Of late, a ruby mine has also been found in the same mining area, and its workable reserves come to 5,600 grams. This is China's first ruby mine. Departments of geology and mineral resources of Hainan Island started making a large-scale reconnaissance survey of precious stones in Penglai in 1982, discovering an eluvial gem placer and a diluvial gem placer. They also engaged in research and evaluation of gem deposits in Penglai. Sources of the Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources of Hainan Island also said that they are now evaluating two similar mines in the Penglai mining area, whose prospects are believed to be very good. [Text] [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0913 GMT 17 Nov 86 HK] /9738

SHANDONG GOLD PRODUCTION--As of early November, all gold enterprises in Shandong Province had overfulfilled their annual production plan. Gold output increased by 9.5 percent over the same period of last year, of which the gold output produced by local gold mines and the masses showed an increase of 20.4 percent. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Nov 86 SK] /9738

QUANGXI SILVER RESERVES--Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA)--Geologists have discovered a "considerable reserve" of silver in the country's major tin-producing base of Dachang, in the northwest part of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, according to the November 27 issue of the GUANGXI DAILY which reached Beijing today. The Dachang mining zone, about 300 km northwest of the regional capital of Nanning, has the biggest reserve of tin in China. The region's nonferrous metal exploration company found that, in addition to more reserves of tin, antimony, lead and zinc. Dachang also has rich silver resources, the paper said. Gold deposits have also been found in the area, it said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0221 GMT 1 Dec 86] /8309

PRC MEDIA ON FOREIGN ECONOMIES

XINHUA VIEWS 'SERVICE COOPERATIVES' IN USSR

OW301709 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 30 Nov 86

["Cooperatives Supplement State-run Services in Soviet Union"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 30 (XINHUA)--Workers in Kursk region of the Soviet Union's Russian Republic are working in their spare time at everything from home renovations to professional photography, filling the chronic gap between consumer demand and state-run supply.

Workers in Kursk began forming themselves into "service cooperatives" about six months ago, and a steadily-growing service network has emerged.

The weak service industry has long been a source of complaint for Soviet consumers. Soviet newspapers have recently featured letters from people unhappy about the poor quality of state-run services or the long waiting time involved in getting services performed.

Earlier this month, the Soviet parliament approved an "individual labor law" that will officially sanction such individual enterprise. Under the new law, which takes effect next May, individuals or families will be able to apply for licenses to provide local services not adequately supplied by the state.

The Kursk cooperatives offer more than 30 services that are in short supply, including home renovation, construction of holiday cottages, photography, tutoring, typewriting and privately-run parking lots.

Those employed through the co-ops work in their spare time, and are eligible for loans from the state as well as being provided with building materials, small machinery and transport facilities.

In an effort to encourage the service co-ops, the Kursk regional authorities have given them tax-free status for two years. Instead of paying income tax, workers contribute part of their wages to a pool of funds used by the cooperative to cover administrative costs.

Cooperative members have managed their finances carefully from the outset, accepting only 3,500 roubles (about 5,300 U.S. dollars) of the 40,000 roubles available in loans from the state banks. Co-op members have also renovated old workshops they have rented and installed machinery.

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CSO: 4020/57

HUNGARY'S CURRENT REVISION OF ECONOMIC PROGRAM EXAMINED

Beijing JINJIXUE DONGTAI [DEVELOPMENTS IN ECONOMICS] in Chinese No 6, 5 Jun 86
pp 42-45

[Article by Liu Weimin [0491 3634 3046]: "This Year Hungary Revises its
Economic Adjustment Program"]

[Text] In 1986, the Hungarian Government, in order to adapt to the needs of economic development and smoothly fulfill 1986 national economic development plans, made appropriate revisions in the original economic adjustment program.

Revision of the Adjustment Program

I. Readjustment of tax rates: Beginning on 1 January 1986, all profits taxes turned over by enterprises to the state will increase by 5 percent; the tax rate will be raised from 35 percent to 40 percent. All units paying income taxes will have their income-tax rate raised from 35 percent to 38 percent. At the same time, beginning on 1 July 1986, the accumulation tax will be lowered from 18 percent to 15 percent. Investment projects used to increase exports and key investment projects under state plans will all be subject to an accumulation tax of 8 percent as of 1 January.

In order to limit wage increases, the state has stipulated that all units falling under central wage control will have a maximum tax-exempt wage increase of only 4 percent (it was 5.5 percent in 1985); when there is a progressive tax on wages paid, the maximum increase will be only 1 percent. Beginning in 1986, the wage tax and property tax preferences previously enjoyed by some enterprises and sectors will also be gradually eliminated. However, in such areas as commercial services for citizens and construction of staff and worker housing by enterprises, the state will continue to offer certain preferences in profits taxes, property taxes and wage taxes.

II. Revision of personal income tax provisions: In order to limit excessively rapid increases in personal income and avoid and overcome problems created by disparities in personal income, beginning on 1 January 1986 the state issued new provisions regarding individual income taxes paid by citizens. The principle behind the new provisions is that the income-tax rate for low-income individuals is lowered, and the rate for high-income individuals is raised.

Specifically, the tax rate for individuals having an annual income below 200,000 forints is lowered to 2-5 percent. The rate for individuals with incomes over 200,000 forints is raised to 3-8 percent. The higher the income, the higher the rate. The tax rate for individuals with incomes over 1 million forints is raised from 63.6 percent to 65.9 percent. Thus of the nation's 1.2 million taxpayers, 60,000 will pay significantly higher taxes. According to Hungarian estimates, readjustment of the personal income tax alone will enable the state to bring in an extra 12 to 13 billion forints each year.

III. Increased agricultural investments and subsidies and higher purchase prices for agricultural and animal products: In order to speed agricultural growth, particularly the development of animal husbandry, increase exports of agricultural and animal products, and improve the foreign trade balance, in 1986 the Hungarian Government increased investments in agriculture by 5 to 10 percent; subsidies for agricultural production units will also be increased. In 1986, as agricultural enterprises establish cattle ranches, state subsidies are being raised to the equivalent of 50 percent of investment cost; for the development of poultry raising, state subsidies are 30 percent.

Under the state's provisions, purchase prices for farm products are raised an average of 1 percent. The purchase price per kilo for hogs sold by large enterprises is raised by 1.5 forints. The weight per hog is also increased from the previous 95 to 120 kilos to a maximum weight of 125 kilos. The price per pound of pork is raised by 3.1 forints. To speed up development of poultry raising, the state has decided to implement seasonal bonuses when purchasing poultry. As of November 1985, agricultural enterprises selling poultry receive a bonus of 2 forints per kilo. From November 1985 to March 1986, agricultural production units selling poultry after fulfilling their contractually stipulated assignments receive a bonus of 50 extra forints per kilo. Beginning on 1 January 1986, the state has offered a price subsidy of 90 forints for every liter of milk sold by agricultural enterprises. In order to promote the development of corn production, starting in 1986 the state will offer a tax preference of 800 forints for every hectare of corn harvested by agricultural enterprises.

In order to further mobilize the enthusiasm of small producers and improve the quality of pork, small producers buying piglets sold by state industrial meat enterprises between November 1985 and March 1986 were able to receive certain price subsidies. The purchase price per kilo for fattened hogs weighing 95 to 125 kilos sold by small producers is raised from 35.5 forints to 39.3 forints.

Reasons for Revision of the Adjustment Program

In 1985, implementation of the Hungarian national economic development plan was not going well; none of the principal plan targets had been met. National income had basically not increased, and the growth in industrial production was far behind the plan's stipulations; production in the construction industry lagged behind 1984. In agricultural production, grain output basically approached 1984 levels, but stock production declined, with the number of animals in inventory declining everywhere. Exports increased only slightly, whereas imports greatly exceeded the original plans. For the reason the foreign-trade rate of exchange dropped, and the goal of improving the balance

of trade was not realized. The number of factors unfavorable to economic growth increased.

In view of the country's actual conditions, in 1986 Hungary will continue to implement its economic retrenchment policies; the economic growth targets set by the government are quite low. National income plans are increasing from 2.3 to 2.7 percent; domestic utilization is increasing from 0.2 to 1 percent; industrial production is increasing from 2.5 to 2.5 percent; personal consumption is increasing 1 percent; and per capita income is increasing from 1 percent to 1.5 percent. The concerned authorities are emphasizing that the basic task for 1986 is still to safeguard and improve the economy's balance and maintenance, and to raise living standards, limit inflation and accelerate economic growth according to the national economy's income-generating capacity. However, in the light of present conditions, it will still be difficult to fulfill the 1986 plan. The government has stipulated that 1986 budget income must increase by at least 9 percent, but expenditures will increase by 10 percent. A shortage of funds is thus a salient problem in the economy. To solve this problem, one approach is to increase borrowing from abroad, but this runs counter to the goal of further reducing foreign borrowing during Hungary's Seventh 5-Year Plan and may also generate new problems. The Hungarian leadership believes this is unacceptable. Another approach is proper handling of domestic economic work. Hungary is therefore setting stricter requirements for enterprises, forcing them to raise the efficiency of their management and administration and to give priority to economizing on funds, energy, raw materials, and labor. At the same time, the enterprises are being required to make a greater contribution to restoring balance to the economy, and to increase the profits they turn over to the state. Revision of the adjustment program, an important component of which is raising the tax rate on enterprise profits, thus serves this goal.

Enterprise Reaction

After the 1986 adjustment program was announced, there was a strong reaction from enterprises. Of course agricultural production enterprises warmly welcomed the higher purchase prices for agricultural and animal products, and the increase in agricultural investments and subsidies. But there was universal dissatisfaction regarding the stipulated increase in their profits tax.

The enterprises believe that the new adjustment program will add to their burden, and there will be fewer possibilities for enterprise growth. The increased tax burden means enterprise development funds are inadequate and makes it difficult to improve backward technology, making it impossible to divide profits at the end of the year and to fulfill assignments in the area of welfare policy. Enterprise leaders state that the goal of reform should be to expand enterprise autonomy, and the adjustment program should create the necessary conditions for the enterprises to exercise that autonomy. But the 1986 adjustment program does not conform to this principle. Some well-run enterprises are resentful: the new adjustment program does not reflect any differences on the question of tax revenue, which does nothing to mobilize the enthusiasm of enterprises and staff and workers. Poorly run, losing enterprises have even more grievances. Some enterprise leaders have gone so far as to state publicly that enterprises have their own way to deal with the situation in order to deal with the tax increase, and that is to raise the

prices of their products. But they warn that the result of this approach will necessarily be to increase the burden on consumers and may have an inflationary effect.

In October of last year, the Hungarian Government approved the new provisions for the 1986 adjustment program, and in November these were circulated among the enterprises. Enterprises also had complaints about this approach. They stated that the adjustment program keeps changing, and the new provisions being announced so late created major problems for the enterprises in setting next year's plans. The enterprises are always in a passive position, and in fact they do not set plans according to their own development strategies but rather according to the requirements of the adjustment program. To a very great extent the adjustment program has replaced the effects of market relationships. Market mechanisms can only exert an auxiliary effect during the process of plan implementation. The enterprises are, therefore, demanding that an effective, long-term adjustment program be set.

And officials in the government's Ministry of Finance do not deny that the 1986 adjustment program is even more stringent. They believe that raising the profits tax rate is certainly not something that will make people happy, and it is understandable that well-run enterprises should have complaints about it. Nonetheless, the government must take this approach. The Hungarian Politburo member in charge of economic affairs Serenc Havasi states in an article: "Viewed in terms of the interests of the enterprises, the excessive proportion of state tax revenue in enterprise income has had unfavorable consequences."

Government officials assert that one important task for 1986 is to improve the financial balance and reduce deficits. But the state has few possibilities for reducing budget expenditures, and so it can only proceed by increasing its revenue. Thus, it is essential that the profits turned over by enterprises to the state is increased. Even though the profits tax was raised, the planned deficit for the 1986 budget will still be 23 billion forints. They believe that despite their difficulties the enterprises still have exploitable potential. The tax revenue system is incomplete; certain unreasonable provisions can be gradually adjusted and solved. But the enterprises should start by taking into account the state's interests and adopt effective measures to ensure completion of the 1986 national economic plan.

Some Hungarian economists point out that the 1986 revised adjustment program reflects the continued presence of difficult-to-resolve conflicts in the Hungarian economy: 1. In order to maintain a balance in national finance and limit or lower inflation, the state's budget revenue must be increased. The present situation is such that only by increasing enterprise taxation can state revenues be increased, but excessive taxation may also limit enterprise growth and lower their income-generating capacity. 2. An important aspect of the reform is that it forces poorly run, losing enterprises to improve their management and increase their operating results; when necessary, these enterprises can be closed down. But in fact, at least for the present, there is no way to do this. This is due, on the one hand, to political reasons; on the other, even though some enterprises are always losing, in terms of market supply and exports their products are indispensable. Therefore, the state must still keep these enterprises going, and the necessary funds can only be

gotten from the well-run enterprises. This is an old problem in the Hungarian economy. Even though the Hungarian leadership has repeatedly emphasized the need to solve this problem, to date no practical, feasible approach has been found. That is why in its economic management the state is regularly obligated to adopt measures that contradict the basic principles of reform.

13322/9312

CSO: 4006/62

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN ECONOMY--Budapest, November 28 (XINHUA)--Hungary, a country poor in industrial resources, has earned 2.2 billion forints (about 46.8 million U.S. dollars) in the past five years through the sale of licenses, according to a report in a local newspaper. The licenses, which give foreign firms the right to produce goods covered by Hungarian patents, have this year already earned Hungary more than 800 million forints (17 million dollars). One of Hungary's main economic goals is to step up exports of technology as well as technology-intensive products. The report said, of the sold licenses, 85 percent have gone to the West. West European countries and Japan are especially interested in cultural products such as books and films and Hungarian scientific materials. Most in demand are licenses for pharmaceuticals, which last year were worth 240 million forints (5.1 million dollars). Those for computer software placed second. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 28 Nov 86] /8309

HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURAL BANK PLANS--Budapest, November 28 (XINHUA)--In an effort to improve monetary systems and finance farm production, Hungary will open an agricultural bank to gather capital from farming cooperatives throughout the country. The bank appears to be the first of its kind in this country. Speaking to reporters today, Istvan Huszar, section chief of the Hungarian national council of cooperatives said the bank will have a start-up capital of about one billion forints (about 22.7 million U.S. dollars), collected from 1,200 cooperatives participating as share-holders. The bank will assume sole responsibility for its profits and losses. Huszar said that the bank, which is to open January 1, 1987, will be an integral part of a modernized Hungarian banking system and serve to vitalize rural monetary markets. Representatives from the participating cooperatives will hold a session next month to draft regulations and elect a president and managing committee. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 29 Nov 86] /8309

CSO: 4020/57

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